THE DRUG AND COSMETIC INDUSTRY

ESTABLISHED 1914

Formerly Called "DRUG MARKETS"

September, 1932

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PUBLISHERS

Publication Office, 28 Renne Ave., Pittsfield, Mass. Editorial and General Office, 101 W. 31st St., N.Y. City

Editor THOMAS R. FARRELL

Business Manager FRAZER V. SINCLAIR

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PICK YOUR OWN LILAC

Is it for a really choice extract? Then, of course, you want that finest of synthetic oils . . . Lilas Fleurs No. 7.

For a quality product of more moderate price? To be used in much the same manner as No. 7, is... Lilas Fleurs No. 24.

For a FULL line of popular priced cosmetics? There is no better value to be found at $9.50 the pound than . . . Lilas Fleurs No. 31.

SAMPLES WOULD INTEREST YOU.

GIVAUDAN-DELAWANNA INC.

80 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

Buyers' Guide

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ABSORPTION BASES
Th. Goldschmidt Corp.
M. W. Parsons, Imports

ALCOHOLS
Rossville Commercial Alcohol Corp.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

AROMATIC CHEMICALS
Dodge & Olcott Company
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
General Drug Co.
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.
E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co., Inc.
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
Compagnie Parento, Inc.
Sherka Chemical Co.
Ungerer & Co.
van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.

BEESWAX
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Theodor Leonhard Wax Co., Inc.
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BORAX
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COLORS
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CRUDE DRUGS
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Iliff-Bruff Chemical Co.
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John & E. Sturge, Ltd.

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W. J. Bush & Co., Inc.
California Fruit Growers Exchange
Dodge & Olcott Company
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
Compagnie Parento, Inc.
A. M. Todd Co.
Ungerer & Co.
van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.

FLAVORING MATERIALS
W. J. Bush & Co., Inc.
California Fruit Growers Exchange
Dodge & Olcott Company
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
Ungerer & Co.
van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.

GELATINES
Coignet Gelatines

GLANDULAR PRODUCTS
Wilson Laboratories

GLYCERIN
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc.

LANOLIN
American Lanolin Corp.

LECITHIN
American Lecithin Corp.

MEDICINAL CHEMICALS
Benzol Products Co.
California Fruit Growers Exchange
Citro Chemical Co.
Dow Chemical Co.
Heyden Chemical Corp.
E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co., Inc.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Merck & Co., Inc.
Monsanto Chemical Works
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.
Schuylkill Chemical Co.
S. Schwabacher & Co., Inc.
Sherka Chemical Co.
Swann Corporation

MINERAL OIL
M. W. Parsons Imports
S. Schwabacher & Co., Inc.

SOAPS
J. L. Hopkins & Co.
S. B. Penick & Co.
John Powell & Co., Inc.

VANILLIN
Fritzsche Bros., Inc.
Givaudan-Delawanna Inc.
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
Monsanto Chemical Works

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BOTTLES
Hart Glass Mfg. Co.
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

BOXES
Cleveland Container Co.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
Art Tube Co.
National Collapsible Tube Co.
New England Collapsible Tube Co.

GLASSINE PAPER
Riegel Paper Corp.

PACKING MATERIAL
Kimberly-Clark Corp.

VIALS
Kimble Glass Co.

CLOSURES

CORKS
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co.
Truslow & Fulle, Inc.

LINERS
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co.
Bond Mfg. Corp.

METAL CAPS
Aluminum Seal Co.
Anchor Cap & Closure Corp
Crown Cork & Seal Co.
Ferd. Gutmann & Co.
Phoenix Metal Cap Co.
Truslow & Fulle, Inc.

MOLDING COMPOUNDS
Anchor Cap & Closure Corp.
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT

FILLING MACHINES
Alsop Engineering Co.
Arthur Colton Co.
F. J. Stokes Machine Co.
Stokes & Smith Co.
U. S. Bottlers Machinery Co.

LABELING EQUIPMENT
Liquid Carbonic Corp.

MIXING EQUIPMENT
Alsop Engineering Co.
Arthur Colton Co.
Mixing Equipment Co., Inc
F. J. Stokes Machine Co.

PACKING & CARTONING
Stokes & Smith Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY
Arthur Colton Co.
F. J. Stokes Machine Co.
U. S. Bottlers Machinery Co.

Step Through This Door

With Us On A Tour of Inspection

IF you cannot actually visit the MM&R headquarters in New York, let us plan an imaginary tour of inspection so you may become better acquainted with our personnel and equipment as well as our products.

First, let us go through the five fully equipped, modern laboratories. One is devoted entirely to analytical work. Here skilled chemists analyze and test MM&R products for their purity while others are constantly striving to improve, if possible, these products.

Another laboratory is devoted to manufacturing. Another specializes in perfume oils only. Then there is the flavor room in which able technicians give their energy and ability to flavors. Last there is the essential oil dispensing laboratory.

Because these laboratories are so thoroughly equipped, because in them work highly trained and experienced technicians, MM&R products must be always of highest quality and purity.

Coming from the laboratories we pass through the packing and shipping rooms. Here you would notice a buzz of activity. Glancing at some of the shipping marks you would see that shipments are being made to all parts of the United States and to most foreign countries as well.

In visiting the administrative offices you would be told that correspondence is carried on in five different languages with over 8,000 customers located in every part of the world.

There are other interesting facts you would learn. For instance, there are 3,400 different MM&R products exclusive of manifold sizes. There is a sales organization of 17 men. It is also interesting to know that Magnus, Mabee & Reynard are now doing a larger volume of business in a month than they did in any of the first ten years after their inception in 1895.

Such progress is possible only when satisfaction is given. And as we continue to give satisfaction we shall continue to supply an ever increasing clientele with their requirements of MM&R products.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.

32 Cliff Street, New York City

Mohawk Brand Oil Peppermint
Aromatic Chemicals
Natural Isolates
Perfume Oils
Infused Oils
Balsams

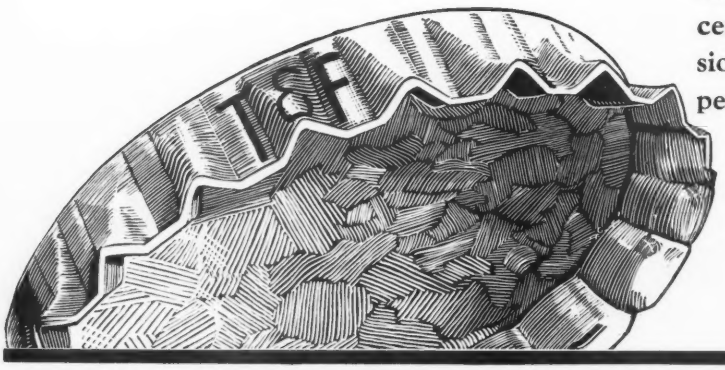
Basic Flavoring Materials
Terpeneless Essential Oils
Essential Oils
Paragon Olive Oil
Oleoresins

A Great New

THE day of the paper spot is done. Closure of beverages, of food, of drugs has been simplified by a new lacquer, a lacquer incomparably better —a lacquer that performs equally well on cork or metal, paper or cloth.

It is new—*so* new that we have not yet named it. But even without a name, many a company already has made plans to adopt its unique helpfulness.

Alkaline beverages cannot harm it—even when there is half-of-one per-cent alkalinity. Moisture and immersion leave it unaffected even at temperatures of 150° Fahrenheit. Freezing



OLDEST AND LARGEST INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURER OF CROWNS AND CORKS IN AMERICA

Achievement in LACQUER ★

cannot crack it. Acids—what acid test compares with Sulphuric, 4% solution?

And it is resilient—*keeping* its resiliency under and after all the difficult testing the previous paragraph implies. Odorless, and giving off no flavor to the most susceptible of foods, it brings to lacquer a new definition of importance.

Truslow and Fulle already are applying it as a spot for crowns. No paper spots are needed with such a perfect seal. No acid or alkaline can break through its surface. And none of the old time crown troubles can recur.

★ **MOISTURE PROOF**
ACID PROOF
MOLD PROOF
ALKALI PROOF
WATER PROOF
AROMATIC PROOF
CAUSTIC PROOF
ALCOHOL PROOF
TASTE PROOF
ODOR PROOF

We are, as we say, using the new lacquer as a spot for T & F crowns. As a coating for containers, paper bags, cloth, metals, wood, and fibre, this lacquer will serve in many an industrial need. If yours is a business or service in which lacquer might provide an improved product—a safer product—we should like to hear from you.

TRUSLOW & FULLE INC.
42-62 WILSON ST. • BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A SYMBOL
of vast significance and importance
to all users of Glass Containers

In 1929 two rugged old giants of the glass industry clasped hands. Both stood upon adjacent peaks of accomplishment. Behind each lay long years of service in developing management and production to a point where the glass containers that bore either name were accepted as BEST by the customers who used them. The familiar "O" of the Owens Company in its square frame and the well-known Illinois "I" in its diamond-shaped frame were symbols that stood for an enormous background of human thought and skill, for problems met and solved, for tasks well done.

The Illinois Company had been in operation since 1873; the Owens Company since 1903. When these two great companies joined forces they fell into step toward still greater accomplishment and still better service. . . . As the Owens-Illinois Glass Company they extended their efforts beyond their products to render valuable assistance to their customers.

Today the "O" and the "I" are combined in the symbolized word *OnIzed*. This term is already widely used in the midst of hurried American business life to denote with staccato brevity a standard of quality and service that would require pages of specifications to set forth in detail.

With this one word the customer designates glass containers the entire production of which shall be under the most rigid control from the choice of their raw materials to their final checking and approval when released. It means that the ablest engineering and glass making talent in the country is constantly alert in grasping every means for betterment of the product.

The single, compact word,— *OnIzed*, commands the activities of plants and offices from coast to coast. It opens the doors to the facilities of a Research Laboratory and Design service maintained wholly for the solution of customers' problems. . . . It is the password admitting the customer to the advantages of a factory system so marvelously flexible, yet so thoroughly standardized in equipment that instant and perfect fulfilment of every requirement is available in any part of the country.

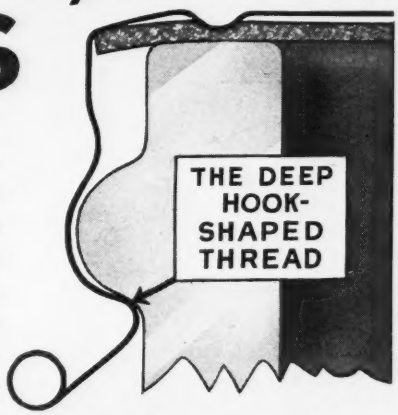
OnIzed extends its vigilant, all-embracing assurance of quality and service even beyond the vast range of enterprises in which glass containers are used. Through the Industrial Materials Division, *OnIzed* represents progress toward other fields where glass may bring improved processes, new conveniences and lower costs.

OnIzed means, in brief, trained men, experienced operation, quality products. It stands for eternal progress, and, greatest of all, for a spirit of helpfulness toward every user of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company's products.

OWENS-ILLINOIS
PROPRIETARY AND PHARMACEUTICAL WARE

BETTER MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION OF CROWN *Deep Hook-Shaped Thread* CAPS

ORDINARY continuous thread caps are made on standard machines which anyone can purchase in the open market. Crown Deep Hook-Shaped Thread Caps are manufactured on special machines, developed by C. C. & S. Engineers. Their construction insures more uniform manufacture of the special threads. ◆ A close inspection of any Crown Deep Hook-Shaped Thread Cap shows a wire edge at the bottom which is properly formed and closed to prevent rusting. It also shows a knurl which is not only formed uniformly but which also projects beyond any other part of the cap. This latter feature is so necessary for proper machine application and greatly facilitates the satisfactory operation of the sealing machines. ◆ From every angle, Crown Deep Hook-Shaped Thread Caps offer important advantages in the sealing of your products. Why not let a C. C. & S. Engineer give you full details? Write, wire or phone for him today.



IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OF CROWN SCREW CAPS

1. Deeper hook-shaped threads.
2. Positive and greater sealing pressure.
3. Less friction.
4. Easy removal.
5. Ability to seal maximum and minimum glass (without jamming or cocking).
6. Concentrated sealing pressure on sealing surface finish through location of sealing bead.
7. Better construction of wire edge (closed wire to prevent rusting). Uniform deep knurl facilitates machine application, etc.
8. New method of rolling deep thread to prevent metal stretching and consequent injury to lacquer and coatings.
9. Sanitary method of cap manufacture.
10. Inspection of all materials to finish cap.
11. Decorations resulting in more beautiful caps.
12. Service due to modern, up-to-date manufacturing equipment, warehouses located at convenient points, engineering department, chemical laboratory.

Send for Book NOW!

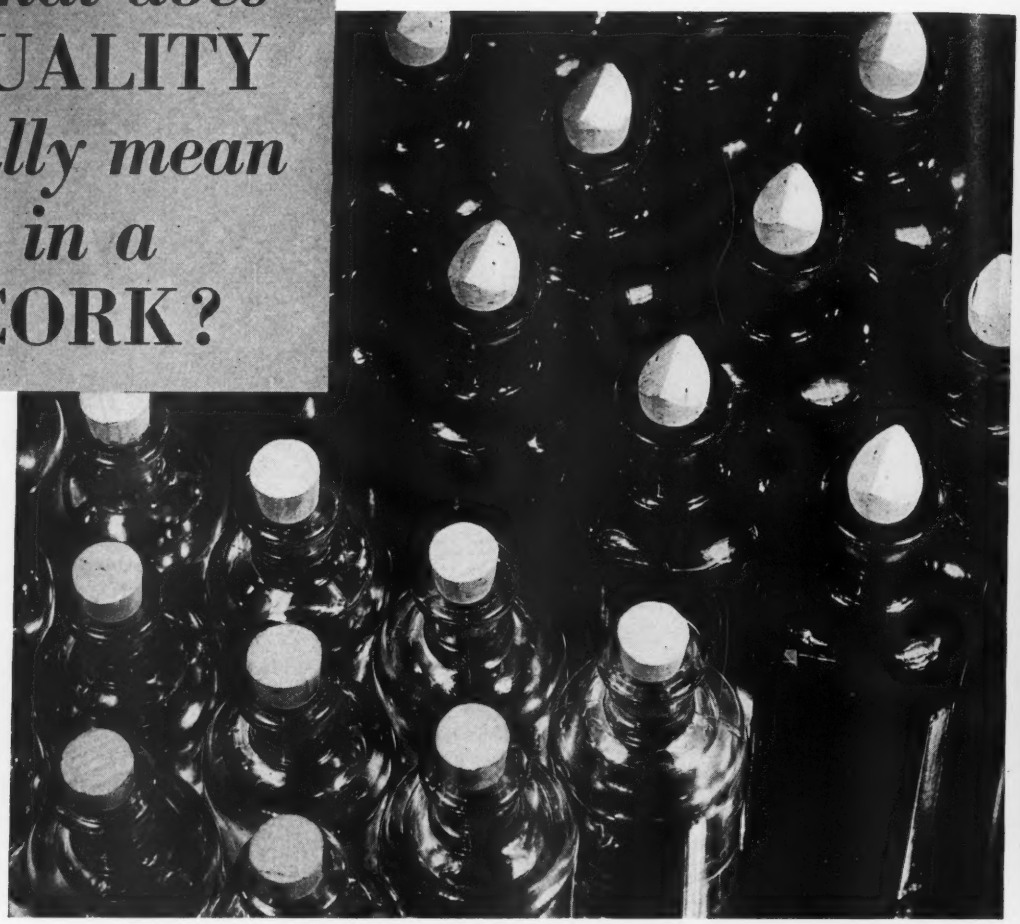
Positive Sealing Pressure is the title of this interesting, illustrated book which has been prepared by C.C.&S. Engineers especially for you. It explains the tremendous advantages of positive sealing pressure and how it eliminates many sealing troubles. Every packer of products in glass will find it a valuable guide in the solution of sealing problems. Do not fail to send for your copy—now.

CROWN CORK & SEAL CO. Baltimore Md.

WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF CLOSURES FOR GLASS CONTAINERS

It's all in the **CAP**

What does QUALITY *really mean in a* CORK?



CORRECT shape and size, of course. But far more than this, quality in a cork means honest, accurate grading.

Every Armstrong Cork is graded by careful, experienced sorters. There's no lowering of standards to meet competitive prices—no "dilution" of high grades with poorer corks. You get what you pay for.

Tapered corks, round top, wedge top, straight, shell, or flange corks, whatever you require, you'll find that Armstrong's Corks will always satisfy your production needs.

Other Closures and Services

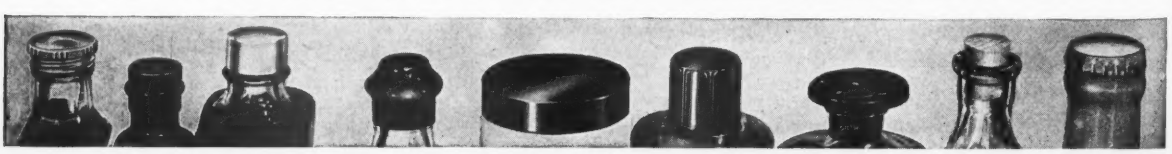
In addition to corks the Armstrong Line includes molded caps, tin caps, brass caps and other closures of all kinds (see list below)—the most complete closure line that is offered. From one source of supply you can obtain closures to fill every need.

For your assistance, Armstrong offers package designing service and also complete laboratory facilities for determining the proper types of closures and liners. Let us help you determine how to seal your packages properly and make them look the smartest.

No obligation, of course. Simply send sample packages and full details of your problems to Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., Cork Div., 913 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa.

Armstrong's Corks

Armstrong offers CORKS OF ALL KINDS . . . ARTMOLD CAPS AND JAR COVERS . . . ARTMETAL CAPS . . . EMBOSSED TOP CORKS . . . DAUBERS . . . CAP LINERS METAL SCREW CAPS . . . DU PONT CEL-O-SEAL CAPS AND BANDS . . . APPLICATORS OF ALL KINDS . . . RUBBER STOPPERS . . . CROWNS . . . BUNGS



•the Modern Woman•••

appreciates modern packaging

THE woman of today knows that while all good drug and pharmaceutical products may not be packed in glass, all glass packed products are *good* products. She has come to accept a glass package as a guarantee of highest quality.

Modernize your packaging to a higher degree by standardizing on Kimble Glass Vials and other small glass containers. Their fabrication by automatic machine insures perfect uniformity and extreme accuracy, minimizing filling, capping and labelling problems. Their lightness in weight, combined with extraordinary strength resulting from double tempering, facilitates shipping and minimizes breakage. Their sterile crystal walls radiate purity and safety—command confidence, eye-appeal, and stimulate sales.

For modern packaging in glass — for distinctive closure design — confer with Kimble, the largest producers in the world of automatically fabricated glass vials and small glass containers.

KIMBLE GLASS COMPANY

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY.

BRANCH OFFICES:—New York, 1440 Broadway; Philadelphia, 1616 Walnut Street; Boston, 131 State St.; Chicago, 23 N. Desplaines St.; Detroit, General Motors Bldg.

REFLECTING *beauty and utility*

That packages be pleasing to the eye is of recognized importance...for their influence on sales. That they be convenient and practical is equally important...for their influence on repeat sales. Today it is well-nigh universally admitted that every element of the package, closure included, should reflect these qualities.

But of equal importance, or greater, is the fact that your package is your sole representative in the mind of the public. As such, it should reflect YOU...your business principles, your ideas of serving, your pride in your product, your determination to maintain and preserve product quality...Let your package and its closure represent you worthily, not cheaply.

Anchor Cap & Closure Corporation

Long Island City, New York **Canadian Factory: Toronto, Ont.**

Branches in all Principal Cities

ANCHOR IS CLOSURE HEADQUARTERS

NEW ENGLAND
COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

"TATTLING TUBES"

Far worse in effect than gossiping tongues are faulty tubes. Leaks and wrinkles whisper "here is imperfection" and with the spreading of the rumor the reputation of a product is devastated.

Our tubes will not tattle. Good value and flawless design enrich the name of your product.

NEW ENGLAND COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.

17-35 Waller St., New London, Conn.
3132-34 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.
370 Lexington Ave., New York

MALLINCKRODT PHENOBARBITAL....

Test its superiority yourself

Claims are made for this product . . . . and for that product. But there is no fairer way to prove a claim than to examine the products yourself.

Make a few simple comparisons of Mallinckrodt's Phenobarbital with others on the market . . . . Prove its superiority to your own satisfaction. Note its form . . . . see how much clearer, whiter and more crystalline the Mallinckrodt Phenobarbital granules are, compared with phenobarbital A, B and C. Compare their size . . . . see how uniform they are in comparison with the varying size of the particles of products A, B and C. In solution . . . . see how clear Mallinckrodt Phenobarbital is. Note the almost complete absence of fiber content and residue . . . . see with your own eyes the freedom from foreign materials compared to other brands.

The comparison itself is simple, but it will prove the claims that Mallinckrodt Phenobarbital is a purer and more desirable product.

PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM

Here is a related Mallinckrodt product that stands out under a comparative test. Note its better appearance . . . . its glistening crystalline granules. Also note its clarity in alcoholic solution . . . . and that the solution remains clear and brilliant for a long time without becoming turbid and without indication of decomposition.

Samples for these comparisons sent on request.

Mallinckrodt
CHEMICAL WORKS

St. Louis
Chicago
Toronto

New York
Philadelphia
Montreal

An Editorial

Retailers Must Act

WHILE the urge to do something for the retailer by forcing the elimination of predatory price-cutting is still strong among the leading drug and cosmetic manufacturers, complete organization of any body to bring about common agreement among manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers upon the method to be used is still lacking. It seems safe to predict that unless such common agreement is arrived at by some means, predatory price-cutting will remain as a particularly objectionable thorn in the side of the industry.

METHOD after method has been proposed. None of these completely meet the desires of all branches of the trade. A compromise on the part of the retail trade would have to result in abandonment of the Capper-Kelly bill in favor of a more moderate system of price control. A compromise on the part of the manufacturers would have to result in abandonment of the idea that a manufacturer can do as he likes with his own goods.

IF DEFINITE steps are not taken immediately, elimination of predatory price-cutting might not come about until the next depression, if, indeed, it will happen then. For progress does not come about during prosperous times to nearly so great a degree as it comes about in times of depression. And if the depression is on the wane, as the large majority believe it is, those striving for improvement in retail prices soon will be "as a voice crying in the wilderness," as they were prior to 1930.

AND we believe that it is for the retailers and wholesalers to make the greatest effort. It is far more to their advantage in the long run to bring about price stabilization than it is to the advantage of the manufacturers. The depression has brought many manufacturers, who formerly disregarded retail prices on their goods, literally on their knees before the retailers. Soon this position will change, and with the change many manufacturers will assume the attitude of a few years ago and the retail trade will be helpless to make money during prosperous times. Clearly the retailers should do something now.

Progress in Depression While new ideas are largely the basis of supporting sales volume today, really good ideas are becoming noticeably fewer as the depression approaches the end. The wealth of new products of real merit which made their appearance during 1930, slumped off in 1931, and dwindled still further this year. Changes in sales policies have been made to attract dealer co-operation, but announcements of anything new in this direction are dreadfully scarce.

Packaging changes and improvements are one source of new ideas that continues in large measure. There does not seem to be any end to the ingenuity of package designers and engineers. The beauty and utilitarian value of both drug and cosmetic packages is improving greatly under the influence of the depression, although this progress was also most marked during more prosperous times.

Consumer advertising, perhaps, has been abandoned during the depression to a far greater degree than other form of sales promotion. And such a retreat on the part of our large advertisers is one of the most significant things about business as is now being conducted. It seems that the largest companies have cut advertising most severely, while the smaller companies in a firm position has carried on to a far better degree.

Shifting in advertising tactics is apparent with the reduced advertising budgets. The general circulation magazines have suffered noticeably while drug and cosmetic manufacturers seem to be shifting into newspapers and out again in an apparently uncertain attitude. They can not use all mediums as they did some years ago, so they are striving hard to find the right ones.

• • •

Varying Demand Demand for the current year in drugs and cosmetics has consisted of unusual valleys and peaks. Seasonal demands were offset by general business conditions and consequently poor demand, or added to by exceptional conditions which raised these movements above what could normally be expected.

The movement of cosmetics especially for the summer trade was greatly augmented by the desire of dealers to stocks heavily on those items which became subject to the tax on June 21. The natural result of such a movement was an unusually low valley for these products during the summer months.

Drug products not subject to the tax were pretty well neglected by retailers on the average, and many retailers admitted they were at times seriously embarrassed by the smallness of their stocks. The result of this condition was a fair rise in purchasing by retailers during the latter part of August and the forepart of September.

• • •

The Raw Material Trend Although since we sounded our warning last month that raw materials should be purchased well ahead by manufacturers, some markets have declined further, advances in many items have been so definite and so pronounced that the fact remains that this is the time to buy. We have never advised buying all raw materials blindly, but we have advocated a study of the various markets in which a manufacturer is interested, advising the manufacturer to act with confidence on correct information.

So many markets have been neglected that stocks are low and any sizable demand results in an exceedingly sharp upturn in prices. Thus since last month senega root has advanced from twenty-five cents per pound to over forty cents per pound and is exceptionally strong at the higher level. Likewise has wormseed oil staged a sharp advance solely due to the fact that nobody wanted the oil at any price, and consequently cultivation of the seed was neglected. Now consumers have depleted their stocks—not being willing to buy while the market was falling—with a consequent rush of buying as they all came into the market at once and forced prices up against themselves. Foreign buying of American wormseed has only added to impetus to the rising market.

Peppermint oil is another item which has advanced. But as usual with this important oil, dealers do not dare to be long or short of the market since they are never quite sure what it is going to do. However, a consumer will be taking no chance and will have nothing to lose and all to gain if he covers his requirements quite far ahead at current prices.

There are ever so many other items among the long list of raw materials that it would take too much space to indicate the many which are likely to advance against consumers' interests. Further declines in items like mercury, citric acid and other products are insignificant in the face of what may be the cost of neglect in buying now. Even these items may change their course before anyone realizes that it has come about. From a consumers' viewpoint raw materials are far below their normal costs—that should be reason enough for acting now.

Watch Business Movements in business conditions have always lagged behind the stock market. Those who are surprised that business has not staged an immediate recovery should bear in mind that business generally lags the stock market by about six months. It was not reasonable to expect that business would immediately drop precipitously when the stock market staged its two terrific breaks in October 1929. Likewise it is not to be expected that bsuiness can immediately be resumed at top speed just because the prices of stock market securities have advanced.

The advance in stock market values means definitely that business will show a marked improvement in 1933. If, when the improvement in business comes in the forepart of next year, the stock market continues to advance, it will mean that the improvement is to continue, and 1934 will be still better.

There are those pessimists abroad who fail to see why the stock market has advanced and how things can actually improve. Let them look at the commodity markets, the advance in automobile tires, and the many other signs which definitely indicate that the worst is behind us. Also let these pessimists ask themselves whether they believed the stock market crash of 1929. As a matter of fact most of them would not admit that business could be affected. There was, to their minds, no reason for it, business was too sound to be affected by mere speculation.

Business is on the mend. Next year will doubtless produce more business than 1932. It is time to prepare for next year contracts. Heavy purchases of essential raw materials should be made now. Advertising for this fall and next year should be heavily increased. Then business will be able to take the fullest advantage of the upturn which has really started.

• • •

Ten Years Ago

From our Pages, September, 1922

C. C. Concannon, formerly of Takamine, Inc., has begun his duties as assistant director of the dye and chemical division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

V. Vivaudou, Inc., announced that it had paid off the last of its bank loans and indebtedness.

Speaking at the Chemical Exposition in New York, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League said "Some prohibitionists need to know more about the great industry which you represent and the essential uses which alcohol has in legitimate business."

Java cinchona pays handsome dividends. The Kina Maatschaapij "Tjikembang" is paying 54 per cent on its preferred and 41 per cent. on the common issue. Another company stock is reported to have paid 55 per cent at the end of 1921.

• • • New and Non-Official • • •

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The "Smellies"

That which we for years called the "movies", and more recently, the "talkies," seems about to become the "smellies" unless the best brains of the essential oils and aromatics business combine to put over a more euphonious name.

Word comes from England that the London Pavilion music hall has installed an apparatus to emit perfumes at psychological moments to create additional "atmosphere" and add to the sense of reality. If the scene is a rose garden, naturally, rose oil is sprayed, if a racetrack, horse oil, and so on. But you get the idea.

The management has already discovered that occupants of the gallery do not like the same odors as those who sit in the boxes. This is easy to understand if you have ever sat in the gallery.

But to become practical, this one house consumes twenty gallons of perfume per day. Multiply that by the number of cinema palaces and you get a rough idea of the prospective market.

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Reaching the New Generation

Castoria has decided to advertise in magazines, discarding the old form of billboard advertising.

Although children still cry for it, they are weaned on "Snappy Stories," and don't get out into the fresh air and sunshine where the billboards are.

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Colors in Cosmetics

The ladies, bless their hearts, are going into colors in a big way this Fall, according to advance reports. Not only will the nail polish match the gown, but faces also will be *ensemble*.

Blue draws color from the face, so with a blue gown a powder of ochre and rouge of bluish red will be worn. If the blue gown is being worn with blue eyes, the eye shadow will be green or blue.

White-haired women and platinums wearing plum colored gowns will use bronze eye-shoadow, changing to a dark violet eye shadow with a purple gown. Green calls for green eye shadow and green mascara with rich flame lipstick and blush rose rouge.

Cosmetic manufacturers please note!

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Not That We Blame Him

Have you heard the story about the manufacturer who called up the Better Business Bureau and asked them to come in and help improve his.

And the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was just around the corner!

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Maltreating the Bivalve

Now that a campaign is being waged to force the adoption of anaesthetics for oysters, this department has decided to throw its entire weight behind the movement.

But, we will not rest there. Once that end has been reached we shall move on to clams and lobsters—all in the interests of our industry.

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To Be Continued

The Pepsodent Company has started Amos 'n Andy off on their fourth year of broadcasts.

Which means that the boys will break the record previously held by Sheherazade in the "Thousand and One Nights."

Reasonable Drug Control

WHATEVER the cause or the reason, drug trade representatives agree that relations between the trade and the Food and Drug Administration, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are more satisfactory than during several recent years. Improvement in relations between the Department and the trade has developed principally since Dr. Frederick J. Cullen finally succeeded Dr. J. J. Durrett as Chief of Drug Control.

Various factors apparently have contributed to bring about these more satisfactory relations. Among them are mentioned such items as the personal equation or the difference in the personalities of the present and the late chiefs of Drug Control; certain court decisions against the government in drug cases, the economy program of the government, and the economic depression. Of these, the first mentioned is regarded as perhaps the most important factor.

The net result is that the attitude of the Department has been more reasonable, its policies have been more satisfactory to the trade, its course has been more helpful and less technical.

Not that there has been any let-up in the enforcement of the food and drugs law. On the contrary, Dr. Cullen is given credit for enforcing *defined* law as thoroughly as could be expected. But trade representatives say that he is not so technically particular about certain details of labeling and the like.

Some concrete results may here be cited, in addition to the departmental ruling reported a month ago permitting label claims for relief of rheumatic pain to be used on such preparations as aspirin, sodium salycilate, etc., under certain conditions.

For example, Drug Control no longer insists upon use of the word "simple" as descriptive of headache or neuralgia, on the labels of preparations for the relief of such pains.

Again, use of such words as "temporary" or "occasional" is no longer required in conjunction with "constipation," on laxative preparations. The latter need not have borne any claim with reference to constipation, either under the old regime or the new, it is understood. It is and has been all right to call such preparation a "laxative." Formerly it was held that no constipation claim could be made unless it were qualified with "temporary" or "occasional," presumably on the theory that without such an adjective being used, the preparation might be misunderstood as good for treating "habitual" or "chronic" constipation.

Since Dr. Cullen has succeeded Dr. Durrett as Chief of Drug Control, a much more reasonable attitude on the part of the Food and Drug Administration has been apparent. We give some of the changes and the reasons for them.

Dr. Cullen has stated recently that "Constipation unmodified is satisfactory"; that he would not object to leaving "temporary" or "occasional" off the label. He objects, however, to a label claim concerning "habitual" or "chronic" constipation.

A straight "constipation" claim, it is believed, should be broad enough to satisfy most manufacturers. As one of the most prominent of them has pointed out, —"many persons perennially suffer from 'temporary' constipation every day. Still they use laxatives and cathartics with satisfactory results. Many of these people have been treated for long periods by physicians, but the condition persists."

A fourth instance of modification of departmental rulings of interest and benefit to the drug trade is found in the case of cold remedies. Formerly, if colds were mentioned on the label it was necessary to specify "simple" head colds. Now the adjective "simple"

may be left off. A tablet preparation containing proper ingredients may be labeled "cold tablets."

On the other hand, Drug Control does not appear to have modified its position on testing and labeling of antiseptics.

And it will not permit a general claim for "colic," because colic may come from gas or gallstones. An ordinary colic preparation therefore must be labeled for "colic from gas."

Now let us consider the personal factors in the situation, as they are viewed by the trade. Both Dr. Cullen and Dr. Durrett have had medical training and training in pharmacy. Both are physicians and both pharmacists, although it may not be generally known that Dr. Durrett was the latter. But otherwise the background and experience of the two men differed greatly.

Dr. Durrett did not practice medicine, but engaged for a long time in public health work,—work of a directory or regulatory character. The public health worker stresses hygiene and sanitation and preventive measures, rather than treatment of disease by means of drugs. Dr. Durrett is big and strong and exceptionally healthy. He frankly indicated that he did not take much stock in drugs as a means of curing ills of humanity. He was not infrequently accused of being a drug nihilist, a therapeutic nihilist, and was so regarded by drug trade representatives. Durrett claimed that one's personal beliefs need not affect his official attitude. The average person, however, will probably find the reverse true in practice.

Dr. Cullen formerly worked in a drug store. He first practiced medicine in the far west at a distance of 150 miles from the nearest hospital and 65 miles from a railroad. Later he served in the Army, before coming to Washington. Admittedly, he believes in drugs and in their value. Out in the west, he says "we depended upon our own resources for everything we did," and that the ranchers depend largely upon packaged medicine for the care of their families, their livestock and poultry.

Cullen is altogether a different type from his predecessor. He has a different background, a different outlook, his attitude and his disposition are different. Cullen says he wants to be helpful. Healthy also, he is very affable.

Prominent trade representative has found the Cullen administration so satisfactory that he has not had to take up a single label case during the past six months or more. Others report that Cullen is more inclined to tell trade people what they can do, how they can label their products, rather than what they can not do. For example, in a case involving a preparation for stoppage of the nose, Dr. Cullen pointed out that while the word "obstruction" could not be used, that "congestion" could be used, in describing the condition.

This is quite in contrast with the old policy of insisting that a manufacturer or his representative should first sign stipulations agreeing to practically all the Department's demands before Dr. Durrett would even confer with him.

Durrett was regarded by the trade as very narrow in his consideration of medical or therapeutic claims. He wanted them to be limited as much as possible. Drug trade people considered he made certain rulings, requiring various things to be done as regards labeling, etc., not in accordance with what the law provides, but rather with what he thought the law *ought* to be.

Durrett was not familiar with what friends of the food and drugs law characterize as shortcomings of the law, it is said. He did not apparently realize the limitations of the law fully. He did not, as a rule, participate in the preparation of cases for trial under the law, nor did he, as a rule sit in at the trial of such a case. He sent assistants to attend to such work, notably, the late Dr. P. M. Lowell, then senior medical officer on the staff of Drug Control, who was later succeeded by Dr. Cullen in that position.

Dr. Cullen, on the other hand, makes a practice of sitting in at every stage of the preparation and trial of a case under the food and drugs law, it is said. He told this writer that he spent a month in attendance at the trial of the B. & M. Remedy seizure case in Baltimore earlier this year. Cullen has had different experience, therefore, during service in the Department.

Certainly, there have not been so many multiple seizures of drug products made by the Food and Drug Administration of late as formerly.

Incidentally, it is understood that the B. & M. concern will not appeal from the decision of Judge Chestnut in the federal district court at Baltimore sustaining the seizure of a quantity of the B. & M. Remedy.

Before proceeding to discussion of certain legal, fiscal and economic factors of possible interest in the F. D. A. equation, it may be of interest to mention some of Dr. Cullen's recently expressed opinions, which may be summarized as follows:

If manufacturers are selling cosmetics, let them sell cosmetics. If they are selling drugs, they should sell drugs. Either keep off therapeutic claims and have cosmetics or put on claims of therapeutic value and be responsible to the Department of Agriculture under the food and drugs law. There is no objection to declaring a product to be a medicine, provided the product and its therapeutic claims are proper.

The Administration frowns upon the use of the name of a physician in the name of a brand of medicine or the name of its manufacturer, unless the product really follows a doctor's prescription.

The Administration considers objectionable, label statements referring to a laboratory unless the manufacturer really has a laboratory, in the accepted meaning of the term, or unless laboratories distribute or use the product in a substantial way.

Statements in medical textbooks are always considered with reservations by Dr. Cullen, in connection

with justification of label claims. He believes that such statements are made for physicians who may be using other methods of treatment for disease while prescribing a particular drug or medicine for its treatment. He says he has found also that some time medical textbooks are not written by medical professorial heads at medical colleges, but by "somebody way down the line"; also that in revisiong textboks sometimes the authors are not as careful as they might be, that a good deal of material remains therein the same as it was in 1890, although changes may be warranted.

Going back to factors having a probable bearing upon the change in policy and attitude of Drug Control, some persons connected with the trade believe that court decisions unfavorable to the government have been influential. In the Capon Springs water case the federal district court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania held that the spring water was not misbranded within the meaning of the law and that the Department should have granted the respondent a preliminary hearing before ordering seizure of its product. The case was therefore dismissed.

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals decided against the government in another B. & M. case, which involved an attempt of the B. & M. people to secure an injunction against the Department to prevent multiple seizure of their product. A lower court had ruled against issuance of an injunction, but on the company's appeal, that decision was overruled. This case is now being appealed by the Department to the U. S. Supreme Court for final disposition. If the latest appeal is not upheld, the Department will be faced by a ruling tending to deter multiple seizures.

The Lee's Save the Baby case was decided some time ago against the Department by Judge Thomas of the Federal District Court in Connecticut, to the effect that if a preparation is used in treatment of a disease, then the name of that disease may be used on the label, even though such treatment may not be an absolute cure for the disease. The government appealed from that decision, which absolutely overruled one of Dr. Durrett's primary policies. Later the government moved to dismiss its own appeal. The Save the Baby people resisted that motion, in an effort to have the case finally disposed of on its merits. The court, however, granted the motion, which left standing as the law the original Thomas decision against the government.

In the Chichester Pills case, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals interpreted the language of the Sherley amendment to the food and drugs act, relative to therapeutic claims, and overruled the government contention that advertising matter accompanying the product contained claims of a cure-all. The court held that if the advertising matter does not guarantee a cure but merely holds out the preparation as a remedy, and that if the ingredients of the preparation are used by physicians and are recognized by textbooks as useful in relieving the disorder mentioned, then the question of good faith in the use of the language and its ordinary significance should be submitted to the trial jury.

In a Louisiana case involving a veterinary remedy, Judge Borah of the federal district court held that the meaning of therapeutic and curative, under the Sherley amendment, is not limited to "absolute cure," but that it is equivalent to having healing qualities, alleviating disease, tending to cure. The Department's contention, in effect, had been the reverse of that proposition.

Principles involved in connection with the exportation of drug products were settled by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in California in a food case. The court held in effect that the burden of proof is upon the government to establish that conditions required by law applying to exportation of goods under the food and drugs act would not be complied with by the foreign importer. The government had argued that certain wormy figs involved in the case were to be used in the foreign county of destination for making coffee substitutes, which was against the law of that country. The goods were therefore seized by American officers. The court held the seizure unwarranted, and that it should be assumed that the foreign buyer would comply with the law of his country.

Considered as a whole and in detail, the above decisions have been regarded as giving a considerable setback to government drug regulatory activities. Dr. Cullen and other F. D. A. officials have undoubtedly studied these decisions. Whether or not they have been directly influenced by the decisions, recent policies of the Department have apparently resulted in an easing up of activities directed at drug manufacturers.

A third factor entering into the mapping of the Food and Drug Administration program is the wave of economy. Government expenditures have been materially reduced by Congress, and Administration officials are at work on further cuts in connection with preparation of the budget for next year for submission to Congress next December. A total saving of approximately $220,000 is being made in expenditures of the Food and Drug Administration during the current fiscal year which ends June 30, 1933, as compared to last fiscal year. The appropriation for the F. D. A. for this year is $1,716,000, compared to $1,810,000 provided for last year. To the difference between these figures,—some ninety odd thousand dollars—should be added $125,000 saving directed by Congress in salaries of F. D. A. officials and employees by giving them all a forced furlough of 24 days without pay during this year. That policy will reduce F. D. A. expenditures this year to about $1,591,000, net, compared to $1,810,000 expended last year. The appropriation for enforcing the food and drugs act this year is only $1,265,219, from which a proportionate reduction must be made under the furlough plan.

Naturally the cloth must be cut to fit the needs of the situation. With $220,000 less to spend this fiscal year,

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Iodine Developments

A study of iodine imports listed below give an idea of what a single importation of over 478,000 pounds in August means. However, this is only one of the many surprising things that are occurring in the iodine market.

THERE is much ado about iodine. An import of Chilean iodine into the United States during the past month is sufficient to last this country for more than a year at present rate of consumption; large petroleum companies and a chemical manufacturer are evidently planning to produce iodine and bromides from the brines from oil wells; the price of Japanese iodine c. i. f. New York has for several months been one dollar below the price at which Chilean iodine is being sold; the United States is exporting large quantities of potassium iodide (made from Chilean iodine) to China which country refuses to buy from the Japanese. What is the ultimate place and price of iodine ?

Iodine consumption is hard to judge as imports have varied widely and consumption has risen and fallen not only due to temporary displacement of it by other antiseptics, but also due to such far-fetched things as bootleg alcohol of which tincture of iodine was for a time a prolific source. Also there is certain way of telling how much of the iodine imported during one year was actually consumed during that year, and to just what extent the domestic production of iodine displaced the foreign material.

But as most consumers know, this country has long been dependent upon Chile as its source of iodine. Here the element is a by-product of the production of nitrate of soda. Most consumers might also know that other sources of nitrogen have worked havoc with Chile's main industry. However, Chile has always been able to produce six or seven times the quantity of iodine for which she has a market. Naturally, with decreased demand and decreased production of nitrate, the amount of iodine available in Chile is decreased somewhat, but this reduction does not matter under present conditions of consumption.

The question of the petroleum companies extending their operations in this direction as in the case the Texas Corporation, the Royal Dutch Shell Company, and a chemical company closely affiliated with a chemical manufacturer, which chemical manufacturer has been a large supplier of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation which corporation includes the Standard Oil and duPont interests.

Iodine Imports

1922	**352,557**
1923	**273,338**
1924	**Not Available**
1925	**246,474**
1926	**711,291**
1927	**926,492**
1928	**720,766**
1929	**627,162**
1930	**493,587**
1931	**278,713**
1932 (6 months)	**161,000**

Thus far the most successful anti-knock gasoline has been ethyl gasoline which is made with the use of bromine. And while the largest manufacturer of bromine in this country was announced some time ago to have had plans under way for some time past to establish a plant at Wilmington, N. C., for the recovery of bromine from sea water. This project was said to be planned with those interested in the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation. Now an affiliated company of this chemical manufacturer is planning to recover these important elements from oil well brines in California.

Just whether iodine is entering upon an era of an ingredient of motor fuel is not clear although for about ten years it has been known that iodine when put into gasoline produces, an excellent anti-knock fuel. And while bromine is much cheaper than iodine, there are no figures quoted on the cost of ethyl fluid which consists of tetraethyl lead and ethylene dibromide. It is quite likely that the cost of the ethyl fluid is higher than the cost of bromine alone. Under such circumstances it might be that iodine could be used at a price somewhat

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Handy Bottles

Some idea of the difference in height of the new and old bottle is gained from the illustration showing the new and old pint sizes.

A radical change in bottle design has been made by E. R. Squibb & Sons to increase mainly their utility from the consumer's viewpoint, at the same time improving their beauty and factory handling ability.

WHILE there have been many different designs of bottles during recent years especially, the designs used for drug products have for the most part retained the same proportions as to height and depth as the original styles of square and oval type bottles. In attempting to obtain bottles which would be distinctive and therefore have a special significance of their own which would aid in carrying the manufacturer's name to the ultimate buyer, E. R. Squibb & Sons changed the design of their bottles some twelve or fourteen years ago. This bottle was an eight-sided container, which, however, still had same proportions of height and depth as the original oval from which it was adapted. Also, many years ago, Squibb adopted for their olive oil a squat type bottle quite original in design. However, this bottle was found to be too bulky for at least the feminine hand, and was discontinued about five years ago. Incidently, this bottle was adopted by another manufacturer for his mineral oil at the time that Squibb was using it. It is still being used for this mineral oil.

But Squibb received complaints—as perhaps did other manufacturers—regarding the design of their bottles, especially in the larger sizes. The bottles with the proportions of the old stock containers are unwieldly to handle; they tip over and break with a slight push when standing on a wash basin; they are too tall to fit in a medicine cabinet and therefore are unhandy to use or are in an inconvenient or a too conspicuous a place.

Also there were disadvantages to the old style bottle from the manufactuer's viewpoint. Among these were the fact that tall, slim bottles are apt to tip over in the various steps in filling and packing, and also the fact that if the products are not kept in their proper place in the medicine cabinet, they are not so apt to be used regularly.

In a desire to overcome the objections of consumers to the styles of containers, and, at the same time, overcome their own objections, Squibb executives undertook a study of bottle designs.

According to F. W. Nitardy, general superintendent of the Squibb laboratories in Brooklyn, N. Y., some type of a squat bottle was necessary to overcome the objection of height. However, said Mr. Nitardy, since the old style olive oil bottle formerly used by Squibb had proven too bulky for the hand, some compromise had to be worked out. Also it was desirous to retain the identifying octagonal shape which had been used for so many years and upon which a design patent had been obtained.

If the new bottle in its larger sizes was to fit into a medicine cabinet, information had to be obtained as to the distance between the shelves of the medicine

Above are shown the various sizes of tablet bottles of Squibb's new design. Below are shown the liquid bottles varying from pint sizes down to the three ounces.

cabinets which are offered in the market. When this information was obtained, there was found to be surprisingly little difference in this regard between the various makes of medicine cabinets sold. Perhaps the larger sizes will not fit in a very few of the medicine cabinets offered, but they will fit in the very large majority of them. Also the depth of the new bottle, which had to be increased so that the height could be decreased, is such that it will fit in every medicine cabinet available. To determine the proper degree of squatiness to be used, models were worked out in wood, and these models were handled and felt by various men and women. Because the new style bottle is less squatty than the discarded olive oil bottle, the Squibb laboratory parlence classifies the new style as "semi-squat."

But a mere change from tall to semi-squat was not all that the Squibb organization did. While Squibb executives were at it they made other changes not only to improve the appearance of the bottle, but also to improve its ulitarian value as they see it. The old style sloping shoulders of most bottles were done away with and the part of the bottle from the part necessary for the closure to the shoulder was made in the form of a cone with an eliptical base. Thus the sides of the top part of the bottle are straight lines which makes for easier pouring and for greater ease in using the final contents of the bottle.

The new style bottle is particularly striking from the point of view of the lines of the octagonal shape, which lines are greatly acentuated by the greater depth of the bottle. Also the use of the cone top with an eliptical base brings out decidedly pleasing curves along the line where the cone joins the octagonal base. These curves also help to acentuate the unique shape of the bottle and give an effect of real attention having been paid to design.

While the contrast in height of the old and new style bottles is particularly striking in the pint size which is separately illustrated, this difference decreases as the size of the bottle decreases. This is for the reason that it would have been impractical to carry the same proportion throughout the entire line of bottles. A small bottle of the same ratio of height to depth as the larger bottle would not be so easy to handle, would not be nearly so attractive, and would not have sufficient label space to permit of labeling in easily readable type.

The question of label surface received major consideration from the Squibb executives concerned in redesigning the bottles. And it will be seen that the new style container gives excellent label surface on all sizes.

The new style containers are being used on all Squibb products that are sold over the counter. This includes such liquid products as Liquid Petrolatum, Cod Liver Oil, Milk of Magnesia, etc. For tablets of various types, a complete line of bottles of the same design were made.

From the angle of the sales department the marketing of goods in the new style bottle is extremely interesting. While Squibb has made many changes in their products and the marketing of them—and is continually making them—the sales department was hesitant about swinging completely to this bottle. The first product to be packaged in the new bottle was Liquid Petrolatum which is a very large volume item with Squibb. Therefore, the sales department would not stand for a complete conversion to the new type bottle. It was the opinion of sales executives that the public might think that some change in quality had been made, while the fact is that Squibb has maintained their same quality of mineral oil for a great many years and would not think of changing it. Therefore, the sales department wanted to know how the bottle was going to be received.

At first the plan was to ship the old style bottle on all non-specified orders, but for the salesmen in the New York Metropolitan area to show the new bottle and try to get druggists to try it. After this a swing was made and the new style bottle was shipped on all non-specified orders, a stock of the old style containers being kept on hand for those who wanted them. The experience with a druggist who ordered three gross of Liquid Petrolatum is interesting. Since the order did not specify the type of container, the new style was sent. The druggist called up and said he did not want them and ordered them back. While talking on the phone he was finally persuaded to keep a half gross of the new containers to see how the customers reacted to them since Squibb told him that they thought the new bottles were proving more acceptable to the consumers than the old style. Shortly after, the druggist called up and admitted that Squibb was right and that he wanted to send back the old style containers which he had demanded. Mr. Nitardy now wants to know what he is eventually to do with the stock of products packaged in the old style bottles.

Mr. Nitardy feels that the Squibb organization has improved its bottle materially. It is easier to handle in the Squibb laboratory, in the wholesale and retail establishments, and in the home. It is not nearly so apt to fall over if pushed, but if it does fall over it is not so apt to break as the old style. From the point of attractiveness the new design has better lines is a far better design architecturally. The bottle is more suitable for window display purposes since it has a broader base and can be built up in various ways with more stability. In fact the new bottle has many advantages which the old bottle did not possess, and none of the advantages of the old bottle have been lost.

The new style bottle is being used by Squibb in various shades—flint, blue, green and amber. It is being used in both narrow mouth style for free flowing liquids, and in wide mouth style for emulsions or viscous liquids.

Canada's Trade-Marks

An authoritative statement on the changes effected by the new Canadian trade-mark law has been prepared for us by one of this country's foremost foreign trade-mark solicitors.

CANADA has adopted a new Act entitled "An Act Respecting Unfair Competition in Trade and Commerce" which went into effect on September 1, 1932. This Act introduces considerable changes in the trade-mark law of Canada while at the same time it brings the Canadian Law into conformity with the International Convention for Protection of Industrial Property. The Act, in principle, does not purport to deal with the way in which rights of property in a trade-mark arise or in which they can be transferred but, insofar as it regulates registration of trade-marks, the Act affects in certain respects common law rights in trade-marks. Whether the latter is constitutionally permissible in Canada is an open question.

A number of important features of the new Act are the following:

1. Necessity for registering trade-marks.

Under the old Act basis of ownership was adoption for use. Registration merely confirmed title to a trade-mark. The owner of an unregistered trade-mark could cancel a registration of the same or similar mark on proving prior rights and he could also seek relief against infringers on "passing off." Further, the old Act gave exclusive right throughout the Dominion to the registered owner, but the Courts have generally treated registration as a mere record of rights and have refused to uphold or have cancelled registration by the later of two concurrent users, without reference to whether there has ever been concurrent use by both, in any one province of Canada.

The effect of the new Act is that registration is not only necessary to complete title to a trade-mark, but that innocent use plus subsequent registration has the effect of ousting all adverse rights to the trade-mark. Indeed, under Section 4 of the Act, users of trade-marks in Canada are required to register their marks promptly upon beginning to use or make them known in Canada. In other words, a subsequent user of a trade-mark who registers it prior to the date the prior user attempts to register his mark may prevail upon condition that he is in good faith. Under the Act there is a presumption that a subsequent user had knowledge of the prior use of the trade-mark by the first user in Canada. However, this presumption may be overcome on proof that the subsequent user was ignorant of the prior mark or on proof that the subsequent user has continuously used the mark in his business for five years prior to the commencement of the proceedings. The Act does not allow concurrent use of the same or similar marks by two different persons except under certain conditions with regard to marks which have been in use in Canada prior to the time the new Act goes into effect.

2. "Design" Marks and "Word" Marks.

The new Act distinguishes between two kinds of marks, "design" (or "device") marks and "word" marks, and regulates each of them by specific provisions. Moreover, whereas the previous Act did not define what trade-mark is to be considered registrable, leaving this matter to common law, the new Act contains specific provisions excluding certain marks from registration. Of particular importance is the exclusion from registration of marks which are the name of a person, firm or corporation or which are clearly descriptive or misdescriptive of the character, quality, place of origin, etc. of the goods. This provision is an important change from the previous law. It does away with the so-called Rule 10 under the old Act. This rule allowed registration of surnames, geographical names or adjectives or words having a direct reference to the character or quality of the goods upon furnishing the Commissioner with evidence that the mark has acquired secondary meaning in Canada through long continued and extensive use. Under the new Act, marks which have acquired secondary meaning in Canada may be declared registrable by the Exchequer Court in a proceeding before it, but the Registrar himself is no longer authorized to allow registration of such marks.

With regard to trade-marks already registered in the country of origin of the manufacturer or merchant, such for instance as trade-marks registered in the United States, the new Act in Canada provides that

they shall in general be admitted to registration in Canada although they are otherwise unregistrable under the Act by reason of their form, sound or meaning.

3. Trade Names.

The new Act in Canada has special provisions on trade names designed to protect a person using a trade name in connection with the business carried on in Canada or outside Canada provided it is made known in Canada by distribution of goods or advertisements. No person may subsequently adopt knowingly the same or similar trade name in a business of the same general character. This provision, however, does not affect the right of any individual or group of individuals to use his or their personal names or surnames as a trade name provided they act for their own account and they are in good faith.

4. Unfair Competition.

The Canadian Law or Unfair Competition was, prior to the new Act, similar to that of Great Britain. The new Act contains specific provisions against acts of unfair competition and attempts to follow the stipulations of Article 10 bis of the International Convention. It does not seem, however, that the prior law is in any way changed by the new provisions. It is still true the trade-mark of an owner who has neglected to properly register it may seek relief on the ground of unfair competition provided he is able to prove that the defendant's conduct is likely to create confusion in Canada between his goods and those of the plaintiff.

5. Registration of General Trade-Marks Abolished.

Under the previous Act, there was a distinction between general and specific marks, the registration of the former enduring without limitation of time and of the latter for the term of twenty-five years. The new Act abolished registration of general trade-marks. Such marks already on the Register in Canada shall become due for renewal on September 1, 1957.

6. Term of New Registration.

Any trade-mark registered under the new Act shall become due for renewal at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of registration.

Specific trade-marks already on the Register shall expire at the end of the twenty-five years from the date of the original registration or of the last renewal thereof.

7. User of Trade-Marks.

The new Act contains provisions designed to relieve the Register from the encumbrance of marks which are not being used. The Registrar may on his own motion and shall at the request of any person notify the registered owner of a mark that he considers or that it is represented to him that his mark has ceased to be used in Canada and request him to advise whether he has any objections to the expunging of the mark from the Register. If no reply is received within three months and a new notice by the Registrar remains unanswered, the mark will be removed from the Register. If the registered owner replies in due time and objects to the expunging of the mark from the Register, the Registrar is precluded from removing the mark. However, the Registrar or the interested person may submit the matter to the Exchequer Court. (Section 49).

8. No Publication of Applications for Opposition, but Filing of Protests Possible.

The new Act, the same as the previous one, does not provide for publication of trade-mark applications and for opposition thereto by interested parties. The Registrar shall enter on the Register trade-marks against which there is no objection under the Act and shall publish particulars of such registration.

However, if the Registrar is in doubt whether a mark filed for registration is anticipated by a previously registered mark, he shall request the owner of the latter mark to state, within a period fixed by him, whether he has any objections to the proposed registration. If such reasons are serious in the Registrar's opinion, he shall refuse the application. (Section 38).

9. Jurisdiction of Exchequer Court.

In case the Registrar refuses to register a mark, the applicant may appeal to the Exchequer Court. In case the Registrar grants a registration to which a third party objects, a motion may be made in the Exchequer Court that the registration be expunged. Both the appeal and the motion to this Court will be heard and determined summarily on evidence adduced by affidavit, unless either party requires some issue of fact to be determined on oral evidence. From any judgment of the Exchequer Court an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court.

While the above appear to be the clearly indicated principles of the new Act, in practice there must arise numerous questions for interpretation. Several important provisions of the Bill were modified in the last stages of its preparation and discussion in committee and the amendment of certain other related provisions appears to have been overlooked.

Industry's Books

Modern Soap Perfumes, by Frank H. Sedgwick, 54 pages, Soap Trade & Perfumery Review, London.

A discussion of soap perfumes and the chemistry of their incorporation into various types of soap.

Good Looks for Girls, by Hazel Rawson Cades, 190 pages, Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, $2.00 net.

Care of hair and skin, use of makeup, and other elements in the care of the body are herein described by the editor of "The Woman's Home Companion."

Nursing Services and Insurance for Medical Care in Brattleboro, Vt., and **Medical Service of the Homestake Mining Co.,** 65 and 54 pages respectively, University of Chicago Press, 60 cents each net.

Two publications of the committee on the costs of medical care evaluating the two types of services as indicate by the titles.

Hair Preparations

Hair preparations are attracting an increasing amount of attention in a market way. We present an article on the types of products in vogue and the preparation of these items.

OF PARAMOUNT importance are the common hair preparations without which no cosmetic line is complete and upon which the success of several firms is based. Long before cosmetics came into common use hair preparations were extremely popular. Yet, despite their early start it may be said that until recently comparatively little research has been devoted to this class of products. It is for the purpose of stimulating research, therefore, that the following typical formulas are given, bearing in mind that no claim is made for their efficacy and that each will require modification or amplification.

The hair group is exceedingly numerous in character, in view of which it will be impossible to touch on the variants of each type of preparation, our aim being rather to describe the basic preparations as a neucleus for a complete line. A complete line should include the following products: shampoo soap in some form: cake, liquid or jelly or else one of the so-called dry cleansers. Of these it goes without saying that the liquid is most popular. The line should include further: lemon rinse, hair whitener, tonic for dry scalp, tonic for oily scalp, dandruff ointment, hair pomade, curling fluid and jelly and possibly hair dye. The latter will not be discussed in this paper because it is of more or less specialty nature. In addition to the foregoing products certain types of trade will require other specialties like hair straightener or kink removers.

As to shampoo liquids, the desideratum is to create one which will be as nearly neutral as possible, which will cleanse thoroughly and which will leave the hair lustrous and soft. This is ideal of course; few achieve it. There are many kinds of shampoo liquids: tar shampoos, coconut oil shampoos, olive oil shampoos. All have their merits but since the word "olive oil" seems to have a magical significance in the public mind, we shall give one here.

OLIVE OIL SHAMPOO:

Olive Oil	4 lbs.
Oleic Acid	8 lbs.
Coconut Oil	8 lbs.
Caustic Potash	5 lbs.
Alcohol	3 pts.
Water q. s.	10 gals.

Procedure: Dissolve the caustic potash in water. Mix and heat the oils to 120°F., first cutting up the coconut oil into very small pieces. Pour in the alkali solution and stir until saponified. Add two pints of the alcohol and heat to 180°F. Meanwhile, prepare the following mixture and add to the foregoing:—

Glycerine	16 ozs.
Borax	16 ozs.
Potassium Carbonate	8 ozs.
Oleic Acid	1 ozs.

Dissolve the oleic acid in one pint of alcohol. Dissolve borax and potassium carbonate in glycerine with heat, mix thoroughly and add oleic solution. Add this mixture to soap base while still quite hot. Transfer to a refrigerating tank the day after soap has been finished, refrigerate to 40°F, filter and fill at once.

As a matter of fact there is no such thing as a pure olive oil shampoo. Coconut oil lathers better and is invariably added. Also some authorities maintain that shampoos made with an excessive amount of olive oil are too sticky. Jelly shampoos may be made from a hospital green soap base or else by simply reducing the amount of water in the above formula. A jelly shampoo should not contain more than forty per cent of water. Dry shampoos are often just almond meal mixed with boric acid.

Lemon rinses are used after shampooing to remove all traces of soap, to enhance luster and for blonde hair particularly to lighten it. They are mixtures of tartaric and citric acid, water and alcohol.

LEMON RINSE

Citric Acid	4 lbs.
Tartaric Acid	4 lbs.
Alcohol	2 gals.
Water	2 gals.
Lemon Perfume	2 ozs.

Procedure: Dissolve the chemicals in water. Mix the perfume with alcohol and add to chemical mixture. Age for six days and filter.

Hair whitener is used for the purpose of whitening grey hair which has a tendency to assume a dirty yellowish look. It is used after shampooing.

HAIR WHITENER

Aniline Blue	2 ozs.
Distilled Water	15 gals.

Procedure: Dissolve blue in one half the water by allowing it to stand over night. Mix thoroughly add the rest of the water and filter. It is undesirable to run this preparation through a mechanical filter because the stain is almost impossible to remove. It is better to filter in five gallon bottles reserved for this purpose.

Brilliantines are favorite sellers, the liquid being the best seller of the two. Although some chemists insist that brilliantines should be made from vegetable oils, the danger of rancidity in cases where the hair is not shampooed frequently is great and it seems advisable therefore to adhere to light mineral oil. The purpose of a brilliantine is to brighten the hair, to help hold it in place and to perfume it.

LIQUID BRILLIANTINE

Light Mineral Oil	99%
Perfume (Usually flower type)	1%

Procedure: Mix and filter.

JELLY BRILLIANTINE

Spermacetti	14 lbs.
Bees Wax	6 lbs.
Mineral Oil	100 lbs.
Perfume	1 lb.
Color to suit	

Procedure: Melt the waxes in the mineral oil. Strain and allow to cool to about 115°F. Add perfume stir until cold.

In addition to the hair tonics for the two primary scalp conditions, dry and oily, there are a multitude of others for which various claims are made. This group is so various that it would be impossible to give an adequate outline. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with giving two typical formulas together with one containing cholesterol. Much attention is being given to hair tonics containing lanolin derivatives, lecithin, etc.

HAIR TONIC—DRY SCALP

Castor Oil	1 gal.
Crude Carbolic 30%	8 ozs.
Cresol U. S. P.	3 ozs.
Lignol	1 gal.
Soya Bean Oil	2 gals.
Precipitated Sulphur	2 ozs.

Procedure: Mix the soya bean oil, the castor oil heat to 100°F and add the lignol. Take a small quantity of this mixture and rub up precipitated sulphur into a smooth paste. Mix with rest of oils. Add carbolic and creosol.

Dry scalp is often a diseased condition, accompanied by dandruff. Often it is caused by poor circulation of blood. Above preparation should be rubbed into scalp at night, and, because odor is obnoxious, shampooed out in morning. Label should contain a statement to the effect that the longer the preparation is left on the better will results be.

HAIR TONIC—OILY SCALP

Water	15 gals.
Glycerine	2 gals.
Alcohol	30 gals.
Menthol	7 lbs.
Resorcinmonoacetate	8 ozs.
Perfume q. s.	

Procedure: Dissolve menthol and perfume in alcohol, mixing rapidly. Add glycerine and 10 gallons of water. Dissolve resorcinmonoacetate in rest of water, add to the above and mix for three hours. Allow to stand over night and filter.

HAIR TONIC—CONTAINING CHOLESTEROL

Alcohol	75%
Glycerine	5%
Cholosterol	1%
Lecithin	1%
Distilled Water	12%
Perfume	1%
Chloroform	5%

Procedure: Dissolve lecithin in chloroform, add cholosterol and one gallon of alcohol. Mix the perfume with the alcohol, add the glycerine, add the lecithin-cholosterol mixture, agitate for one hour add the water and agitate for two hours. Allow to stand over night and filter.

Dandruff ointment is usually a powerfully antiseptic salve, the following formula being typical of the class:—

DANDRUFF OINTMENT:

Precipitated Sulphur	8 lbs.
Oxyquinoline Sulphate	1 lbs.
Lanoline	10 lbs.
Petrolatum	61 lbs.
Castor Oil	15 lbs.
Tincture Fish Berries	1 lbs.
Balsam Peru	2 lbs.
Carbolic Acid 85%	2 lbs.

Procedure: Mix the sulphur with the castor oil rubbing thoroughly until lumps have disappeared. Mix the oxyquinoline sulphate with ten pounds of petrolatum, run through an ointment mill or milling rolls three times, add the sulphur castor oil mixture, mix thoroughly and run through the mill again. Melt the lanoline, and the rest of the petrolatum, add the remainder of the castor oil, mix thoroughly and then mix in the oxy-sulphur mass. Mix thoroughly, add the balsam of Peru, continue mixing for thirty minutes, add the tincture fish berries and the carbolic acid and mix again for twenty or thirty minutes. The machine best suited for this ointment is a pony mixer.

Curling fluids and jellies have become extremely popular and no discussion of hair preparations would be complete without treating them. The liquids usually

(Continued on page 240)

Continuous Stocks

Part II.

By Carl Fast

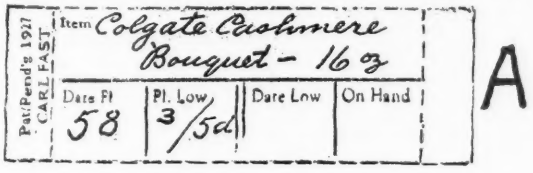
In this article, Mr. Fast points out an extremely interesting and simple method of manufacturers automatically causing their wholesale and retail accounts to reorder at the proper time. This method should be particularly applicable to those houses with restricted retailer accounts.

By a slight modification in procedure the simple "recordless" method of item-stock-control described in the previous article is being used by wholesalers to assure continuous upkeep of their lines in the stocks of smaller, scattered dealers. Jobbers have several highly important reasons for developing such an operating economy, especially at this time. First; to assure bigger sales through continuously full, complete assortments of their various items, which is only possible through prompt replenishment of all "low" items when they are low and not waiting until a lot of other items reach "low." Next, to avoid losing orders—and accounts—to a competing wholesaler because his salesman happens to visit a dealer having a number of "outs" before their salesman makes his next call. Next, to save the cost of frequent visits by their salesmen for the mere booking of small re-orders, in these days of hand-to-mouth buying. The houses using this method of "automatic" mailed re-orders expect to cut down by one-half their salesmen's visits to the average dealer.

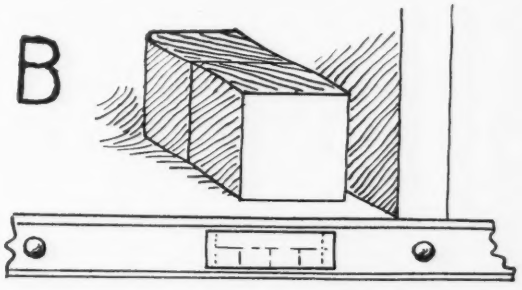
The first step is a call upon the dealer by the sales-manager or other executive of the wholesale house, who explains the plan and gets the dealer's promise to co-operate. A faster stock-turn is guaranteed, with bigger sales and a great saving of time and trouble for the dealer in counting stock and writing re-orders for mailing, or in conferring with salesmen, and the dealer is not asked to learn any "system" nor to "take stock" or inventories at any time. He has only to keep the items in proper order on his shelves and to mail in the "low" labels, as later described.

The next step is the visit of a stock-man (or boy) or the salesman, to put the items in order and apply to each a "control label," as described in the previous article. As your delivery-period to a store is definitely known to you, the label need carry no notation of the "weeks of delivery," but in the case of small stores, stocking only a few pieces of any one item, we write, in the "planned low" square of the label, the actual number of pieces on hand, then, under the sloping line, the "planned low" number (one-half of the "on hand"), or as near as possible. (*See Fig. A.*).

Attaching the label to a strip of gum-tape as described and with this separating the "planned low" portion from the rest, back of or above, the loose pieces, we



A



B

Pat. Pend'g 1927
CARL FAST
Item Colgate Cashmere Bouquet – 16 oz.
Date Pl. 58
Pl. Low 3/5d
Date Low
On Hand
PLANNED "LOW" QUANTITY
Don't sell this lot till all loose pieces are sold. When you break this wrapper tear out piece carrying Stock Control Label and put in envelope or box, as instructed, thus reporting this item as "Low"
CARL FAST SYSTEM OF STOCK CONTROL

C

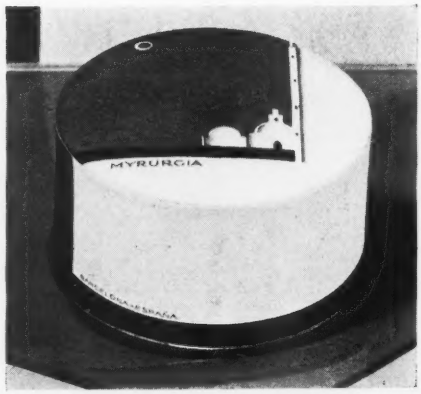
The latest development of Helena Rubinstein, Inc., New York, is a unique container in book form carrying a tube of "Pasteurized Face Cream" or "Pasteurized Special Face Cream" and "Beauty Grains" together with a sample box of new waterproof face powder. The names of the products with directions for the complete treatment are printed on the inside front cover. The characteristic red and black color scheme with a touch of white in the trade-mark has been carried out.

This example of a molded powder box comes from Japan. As shown, the cover design is worked out in relief. Photo courtesy of the Bakelite Corp.

The Mennen Co. has just added a new "Brushless Shave" to its line, packaged very attractively in apple-green tube and carton. The product has been made from a formula different from any other brushless shaving cream now obtainable and the large tube is designed to retail for 50 cents.

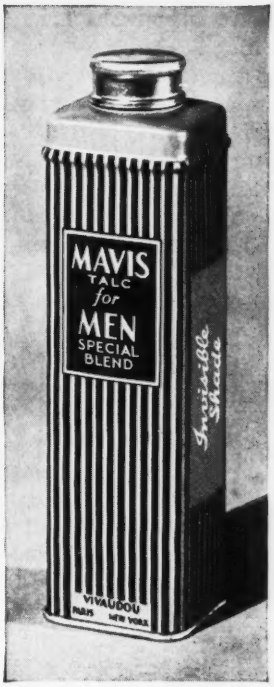
This package of "Satinola" (National Toilet Co.) was manufactured in 1902 and remains unchanged except for the name, now "Nadinola," to date.

Maynard, Inc., complements its recently presented Egyptian "Turtle Oil Creme" with a new "Por-Flush" cleansing cream also containing turtle oil. The jars are white with black tops; the labels silver and black.

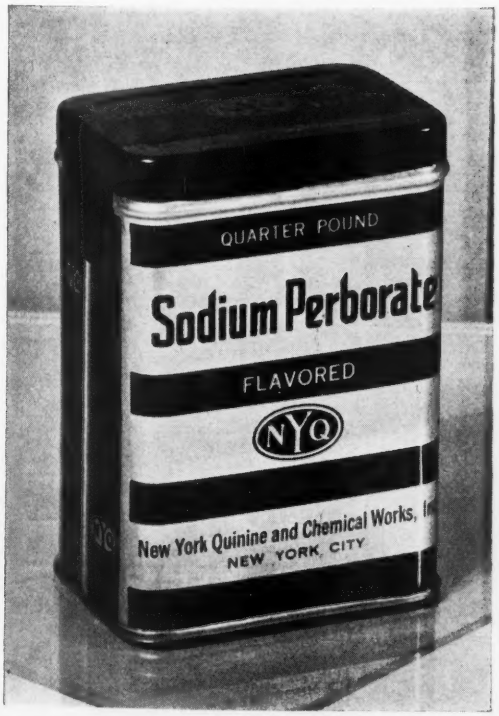


Myrurgia has developed this new blue black and white powder box with the Moorish temple outlined against a blue sky. The powder comes in five shades visible through a window in the bottom of the box.

The recent trend toward the use of cream deodorants has led Jean Jordeau, Inc., to market "Ab-Scent" cream deodorant, attractively packaged in tube and carton as shown to harmonize with the rest of the line. The new product retails for 25 cents.



This is the new "Mavis" talc for men which has been introduced by Vadsco Sales Corp. and is to retail at 25 cents.



New York Quinine & Chemical Works (left) has adopted this new striking gold-and-black tin for its Sodium Perborate.

A new idea in hand lotions is presented by Harrison Refining Co. (right) in this attractive blue-and-white package. As its name implies, this lotion is designed particularly to correct the shriveled, drawn feeling and unsightly appearance caused by dish washing and kindred labors. It will be merchandised exclusively through grocery outlets.

instruct the dealer how to sell the loose pieces first; then, when he comes to the taped "planned low" pieces, to remove the tape and label and drop the latter into an envelope, a supply of which is given him. These envelopes are addressed to the wholesale house and carry stamps or are "postage prepaid." On any day when the dealer has any such "low" labels in an envelope he mails it that night.

In the wholesale plant a "stock control clerk" handles all this mail and transfers the labels to "report cards" as previously described. He then computes for each item the number of pieces sold and in how many days, as in the previous article. In this the post-mark of the envelope, (day of mailing) shows the "low date," which he notes in the "date low" square of each label. Unless an item has sold out or nearly so, the actual quantity "on hand" has not been counted or noted. If it has, the dealer is asked to write in the "On Hand" square of the label the quantity actually remaining, writing "zero" or "out." In such cases it will be wise to rush a shipment at once. If there are no "outs," however, the reports are accumulated for shipment once a week, to lump the packing and save expense.

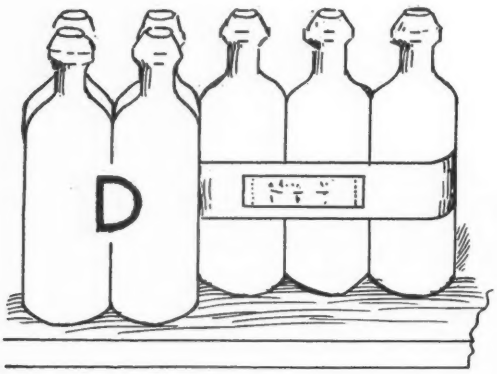
This means keeping the cards, headed with the store's name or number, in a box, as a card-index, docket-size. To avoid items selling out through such delay in shipping requires that we allow an extra week of delivery, in using the columns of the "multiplier table." When shipping-day arrives for a store (different stores on different days, usually), its card or cards, fully computed to show the correct re-orders, guide the picking of the goods, which are then collected for charging and packing.

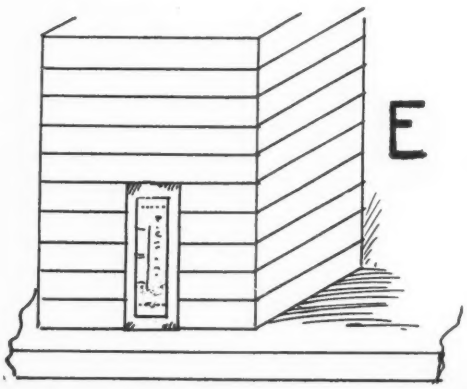
Fresh "control labels" are now made out. Each is dated with the "Date Low" seen in that square of its label on the card. Its new "planned low" will be one-half of the combined new shipment and previous "on hand," as already described. Whenever the shape of the goods will permit, we inclose the "planned low" pieces completely with the "divider tape," to which we attach the new "control label" by its ends, also using twine, if necessary. With large objects, cans or jars, too bulky to separately enclose with the tape, we put it around one piece, with its "control label" attached.

The packing and shipping follow and the shipping memo inclosed corresponds to a re-order, as if sent by the dealer.

In the case of an item selling so slowly that its computing shows none "To Buy" (no re-order needed) the report-card is marked "P P" for "postponed," as already described. Once a week a list of such slow, postponed items is given or sent the salesman who calls on that dealer, each with its date shown on the card, the date "low" and "on hand," as of that date. The salesman is provided with labels when he visits the dealer next, and makes and attaches a fresh label to each such item, guided by the list. Its date will be the item's "date low" and its new "planned low" will be one-half of the "on hand" as of that date.

(*Continued on page 239*)





Clerk's Daily Low Stock Report

Store _____ Date 88

Dept. C Clerk C4

No. 1517 F

(Copyright 1927, Carl Fast)

Item	Date Pl.	Pl. Low	Date Low	On Hand	No. Sold	Days	On Hand*	To Buy	Ordered	No.
Colgate Cashmere Bouquet—16 oz.	58	3/5d			6	30	4	8	8	6431
Yardley Lavender Salts—12 oz.	18	3/10			11	70	9	0	PP	✓
Coty Houbigant 3 oz Quelques Fleurs	3	3/18			18	85	18	0	Disc.	

Article No. Sold

What's New in Medicines

More new medicinal preparations gleaned from pharmaceutical journals of all languages. Such a service will keep manufacturers abreast of medicine trends abroad.

Aldocite—Stabilized solution of acetaldehyde. Administered by mouth or intramuscularly in collapse of circulation in disturbances of nutrition or infectious diseases. C. H. Boehringer Sohn A. G., Nieder-Ingleheim, am Rhein, Germany.

Calcinol—Neutral calcium salt obtained by oxidation of gluconic acid from dextro-glucose. Used in calcium therapy; in granulated form, intramuscularly or intravenously in sterilized 10% solution. J. D. Riedel-E. de Haen A.G., Berlin, Germany. (See S. Pharm. Ztrhl., volume 73, page 469, 1932).

Cantharidol—Veterinary preparation against gall stones. Contains calomel, mercury chloride, potassium iodide, cantharidin, sodium chloride and acetone. Bengen & Co., Hannover, Germany.

Disaltin—Effervescent salt. Contains 0.1 gram of piperazin, 1 gram of hexamethylenetetramine, 5 grams of lithium carbonate, 1.2 grams each of sodium bitartrate and sodium sulphate, 8 grams of sodium phosphate, 2 grams of sodium cholate, sacchalb, citric acid and tartaric acid to make 100 grams. Treating rheumatism, gout, gall and kidney diseases. Fabrik Pharm. Praeparate Karl Englehardt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

Entozon—Combination of nitro-acridine derivative with rivanol and free buffer substance. For treating wounds and mucuous membrances and for infusion therapy in mastidis of cattle. I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

Epilepsy Medicament According to Prof. Tomeo—Consists of pheno-barbital, magnesium carbonate and radix liquiritiae. (See Pharm. Acta Helv., 1932, page 63). Souvignet, Castel-Naudari, Dep. Audo, France.

Gallicet—Contains 0.25 gram of black radish powder, corresponding to 2.5 grams of fresh drug, 0.05 gram of sodium glycocollate and 0.05 gram of menthol. For treatment of liver and gall. (See Metzger, Med. Klin., volume 28, page 728, 1932). Fabrik Pharm. Praeparate S. Neumeier, Frankfurt-am-Main.

Gravomit Tablets—Contain glycocoll tetracetate, Fel. tauri sicc., cerium isovalerianate, sodium bicarbonate, calcium carbinate. Treating pregnancy complaints, particularly hyperemesis gravidarum. (See Hellmuth, Muenchner Med. Wochenschrift, volume 79, page 636, 1932). Chemische Fabrik Tres A.G., Budapest, Hungary.

Hypagin Anti-Fat Tablets—Contain as active ingredients extractum fuc. vesicul., extractum cascara sagrada and extractum frangulae. Dr. Koenig G.m.b.H., Muenchen.

Kataplaston—Gray, paste with a slight odor of menthol. Contains prepared kaolin, high purity glycerin, distilled water, salicylic acid, and essential oils mixed together. For external treatment of inflammations and congestions, in bronchitis, in gall troubles, colic, gout, boils, etc. Dr. Konrad Meckenstock Chemische Pharmazetische Fabrik, Bad Honnef am Rhein, Germany.

Lithinural Salve—Contains oil of turpentine, amyl, solani, salicylic acid, camphor, and menthol. For rubbing into muscles in rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc. Togalwerk Gerhard F. Schmidt G.m.b.H., Muenchen, Germany.

Mucilatum Parrafin Liquir—Odorless and tasteless granulate containing 50% of liquid paraffin and pectin substances in swollen form. For lubricating intestines. Fabrik Pharmazeutische Praeparate Apotheker Bruno Salomon, Berlin.

Natron Kur—Medicament against rheumatism, gout, eczema, neurosis and like. Contains principally sodium carbonate obtained by special process. Hyma Laya G.m.b.H., Kaufbeuren, Germany.

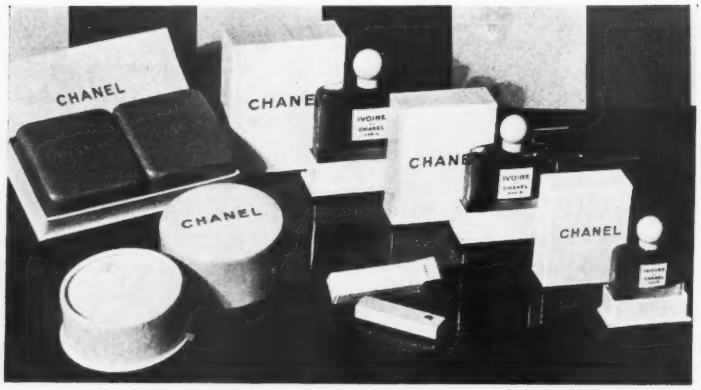
Neurokola—Tablets containing cola and lecithin. For treatment of nervous troubles. AlbertA potheker Rudolf Junge, Leipzig, Germany.

Novacyl—Mixture of 92 to 93% magnesium acetylsalicylate and 6.5% free acetylsalicylic acid. Orbis Werke, Braunschweig, Germany.

Polygripan—Contains 0.1 gram of aminophenazone, 0.25 gram of dimethyloxyquinazin salicylate and 0.01 gram of quinine hydrochloride. For treating grippe, neuralgia, etc. (See Pharm. Monatshefte, volume 13, number 4, 1932). Geilenkirchen & Boosfeld, Aachen, Germany.

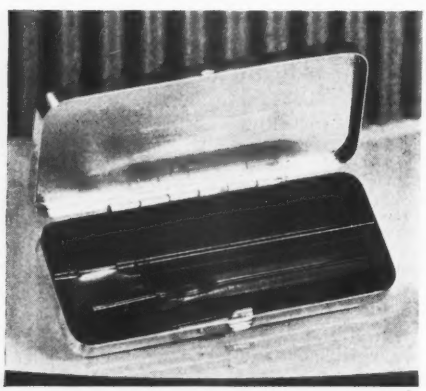
The Bureau of Feminine Hygiene, has repackaged its complete line. The blue and white carton—white box with blue decorations—forms a most dignified container. Each box bears the name of the product with brief description and the Bureau of Feminine Hygiene trade-mark in blue. The line at present consists of Gynex, Gynex dilating spray, Gynex spray bulb, Gyn-O-Sol, Gynettes and Viornetts.

Les Parfums D'Orsay, New York, sponsor of the "Contesse D'Orsay" line now has a complete treatment line. The color scheme of the "Comtesse D'Orsay" perfume and powder containers has been carried out in developing these packages. The bottles and jars carry the slightly greenish tinted labels with the name and purpose of the product and the D'Orsay coat of arms in darker green type. The tops to harmonize with both the bottles and jars are of green plastic.

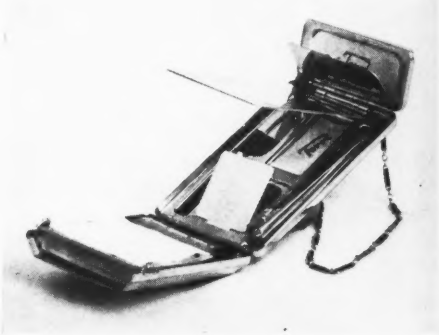


"Ivoire de Chanel" is the latest addition to the Chanel line. Ivory boxes bearing the name Chanel in black letters contain the cut crystal perfume bottles topped with ivory finished metal caps fitting tightly over the glass stopper. The face powder is packaged in a round ivory box, the drum of which has an entire transparent top, thus permitting of full view of the shade of powder. The soap, two cakes to a box, is also effected in ivory. The lipstick in harmony with the rest of the line is developed in a small ivory case with gold inside finish.

An all-inclusive compact containing eye shadow, mascara and brush, eyebrow pencil, face powder, rouge, lipstick and lipstick tissues in most compact form has just been presented by Terri, Inc., New York City. The case is shown open below. The outside case is effected in green, black or red combined with silver tone and in black and gold. A sterling silver case may also be had. The decorations consist of the characteristic dancing girls by which the line is known.



D'Orsay has also added a mascara to the line, packaged as shown at the left.

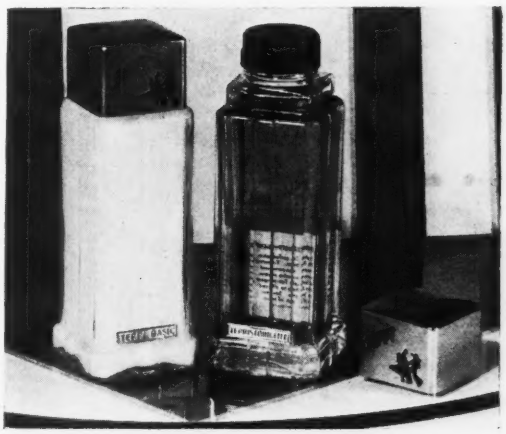


Owens Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, has just announced the new "Petite Perfume Flaconette," shown above designed by E. W. Feurst, and especially adapted for use as a perfume flaconette for the purse.

Recent additions to the Terri line (right) are a talcum powder, which may be had perfumed with either Entre Nous, Rapture or Erotique; a cucumber lotion, Terri basic and Terristringent. These are packaged in tall square bottles with irregular edges, and capped with square metal silver tone tops with the Terri dancing girls in black. A small neat silver and black label near the bottom of the bottle bears the product name.

Joubert Cie, Inc., has recently introduced "Blue Waltz" perfume, packaged as shown below. Photo courtesy Bakelite Corp.

Adele Reya, New York, presents "Chardel," a creme compact in the form of a cake of soap which combines the properties of a cream and a soap. This soap is applied by wetting compact and fingers with warm water and rubbing the cake between the palms to make a thick cream. This is then massaged into the face and neck and then rinsed with tepid and cold water. The product name, "Chardel," on the face of a descriptive circular shows through a yellow transparent wrapping which forms the only container for the white cake.



New perfume bottles and boxes (below) have been developed by Coty, Inc. for the three sizes of its perfumes. The bottles are slightly wider and flatter with shorter necks than the former ones and they have done away with the decorative line at the top, thus tending toward a simpler more modern design. The former folding carton has been replaced with a most attractive box covered with galvchat paper in ivory and gold.

Aurojacol—Gold-arsenic-benzene preparation. For treatment of lupus erythematodes. In ampulles from 0.05 to 0.4 gram content. Istitutosiera-terpico Milanese, Milan, Italy. Described in Giorn. Ital. Dermat, 1931, number 3.

Belladenal—Combination of bellafolin 0.00025 gram and pheno-barbital 0.05 gram per tablet. Used in angina pectoris, bronchial asthma, dysmenorrheoa, epilepsy, migraine. Sedative. Sandoz A.G., Nuernberg, Germany.

Brom-Nervacit—Reddish brown liquid containing 5% of potassium bromate, 0.1% of sodium phosphate, 3% of naphodyl (a compound of diethylbarbituric acid with phenyldimethylpyrazolon), 4.9% of alcohol; also sugar and saccharine. Nervine, sedative and analgesic. Apotheker Herbert, Wiesbaden, Germany. See C. G. van Arkel, Pharm. Weekblad, volume 69, 9, 165.

Causyth—Cyclo-hexa-trien-pyridine-sulphonic acid-pyrazolon derivative. Reported to contain molecular quantities of dimethyl-amino-phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolon and 8-oxyquinolin-5-sulphonic acid. Antirheumatic. Oesterreichische Heilmittelstelle A.G., Vienna, Austria. See Nilsson, Farmacevtisk 1932, number 3.

Coffeminal—Combination of pheno-barbital 0.5 gram and caffeine 0.025 gram per tablet. In treatment of migraine, neurasthenia, hysteria, vomiting in pregnancy, bronchial asthma, epilepsy, etc. Dose 1-3 tablets a day. I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

Cortikala—Heart tablets. Contains alumina ferrata, gold, colloidal selenium, rhizoma rhei prepared by special process in combination with ultra-violet irradiation. To strengthen, improve and regulate heart action. See Neumann, Deutsche Aerzte Zeitung, volume 7, number 203. Chemische Pharmazeutische Fabrik Hermes, Muenchen, Germany.

Herves—Reported to be wonderful South American plant from whose leaves is prepared tea useful for precipitating uric acid. See Deutsche Med Wochenschrift, volume 58, page 625, 1932. J. Lee, Duesseldorf, Germany.

Phanodorm Calcium—Tablets weighing 0.2 gram. Sedative. Like phanodorm in action but more rapid. Bayer-Meister Lucius, I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., Leverkusen am Rhein and E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany.

Prominal—Normal-methyl-ethyl-phenyl-m a l o n y l-urea. Specific in epilepsy. Advantage of preparation consists in large doses not producing drowsiness. Active dose 1 to 2 tablets a day. Bayer-Meister Lucius, I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., Leverkusen, am Rheim, and E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany.

Sennacol—Each suppository contains extract from 1.5 grams of folliculi sennae. For treatment of constipation by rectum. Bonnin, Deutsche Aerzte Zeitung, volume 7, number 308. Chemische Fabrik Dr. Liebe & Co., Hamburg, Germany.

Sup Preparations—Drugs in the form of suppositories. Made with hydrophile emulsifiers so that medicament is more rapidly and more completely adsorbed by intestines. SUPBELLAN SUPPOSITORIES. Contain 0.025 gram extract of belladonna for treating stomach and intestinal cramps. SUPDIURIN SUPPOSITORIES. Contain 0.5 gram of theobromine sodium salicylate and 0.1 gram of soluble calcium lactate. For treating angina pectoris and and cardiac asthma, etc. SUPIDURIN WITH DIGITALIS SUPPOSITORIES. Contain 0.4 theobromine sodium salicylate, 0.1 soluble calcium lactate and 0.1 fol. digital. titrat. Treating heart troubles. SUPDIURIN FORTE SUPPOSITORIES. Contain 0.4 gram theophyll. sodium zcetate and 0.1 calcium lactate. Strong diuretic. SUPDIGIN SUPPOSITORIES. Contain 0.1 gram fol. digital. titrat. SUPDOLORAN SUPPOSITORIES. Contain 0.03 gram codeine phosphate and 0.02 gram extract balladonna. Analgesic for all purposes. SUPICHTHYN SUPPOSITORIES. Contain 0.2 gram of ammonium ichthyolate and 0.02 gram extract belladonna. Alterant and bactericidal preparation. SUPIODIN SUPPOSITORIES. Contain 0.5 gram of potassium iodate and 0.1 soluble calcium lactate. Iodine medicament. SUPDIURIN WITH IODINE SUPPOSITORIES. Contain 0.5 gram theobromine sodium salicylate, 0.1 gram soluble calcium lactate and 0.1 gram of potassium iodate. Treating arteriosclerosis.

Suppaveran Suppositories—Contain 0.04 gram papaverin hydrochloride and 0.02 gram extract of belladonna. Spasmolytic. Dr. Strasser & Heinze, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany.

Transkudorm Bath Preparations—Treating nervous disorders. Solution of baldrian, bromine and calmus in Kreuznach mother liquor. Added to lukewarm bath. See Tietze, Med. Klinik, volume 28, page 589, 1932. Transkutan G.m.b.H., Berlin.

Vutox—Contains 0.75% glycerin, menthol, vuzinotoxin 1:80000 and benzoic acid 2:10000. Treating colds, sneezing and like. See Klin. Wochenschrift, 1932, page 223. Chemische Werke vormals H. & E. Albert, Wiesbaden, Germany.

Zetton—High molecular weight inorganic gold salt compound with organic amino-sulphonic acid in blood-isotonic aqueous solution, which contains 5 mgm. gold in 100 ccm. solution. Treating nervous disorders, loss of appetite, etc. Dr. Bernhard Villinger, Freiburg i. Br., Germany.

Eripan—Normal-methyl-cyclohexenyl-methyl-m a l-onyl ureide. White, tasteless, crystalline product, melting point 143° to 145° C. Difficultly soluble in water and ether, easily soluble in hot alcohol and ethyl acetate. Sedative. Administered by mouth. Dose 1.5 to 2 tablets. Bayer-Meister Lucius, I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

Perabrodil—35% sterile aqueous solution of 3:5-diiodo-4-pyridin-N-acetate of diethanolamine. Clear, almost colorless neutral solution containing 0.175 gram of iodine per liter. Contrast medium in X-ray photography. Bayer-Meister Lucius, I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., Leverkusen, am Rhein, Germany.

(Continued on page 240)

Combination Packages

Combination offers are staging a comeback due to the pressure necessary today to induce consumers to purchase. This method employed so extensively during the last days of the boom, is today doing work in a different way. Whether it is sane merchandising is still open to question.

FREE
WITH $1.00 SIZE AMBROSIA
AMBROSIA FLASK . . . . (value 50¢) FREE
J & J COUETTES . . . . . (value 25¢) FREE
AMBROSIA FUNNEL . . . (value 25¢) FREE
$2.00 VALUE FOR $1.00
To Demonstrate
THE 1-MINUTE FACIAL

A typical Combination Offer

THE combination package is staging a comeback not only as a temporary sales stimulant but as a permanent merchandising feature. At this time especially much attention is being devoted to combination packages for the Christmas season. This year more attention will be devoted to making practical assortments to be merchandised in practical packages. The success of combination packages like Ambrosia for instance, reveals the extent of the bargain instinct which the depression has accentuated and also the inherent human desire to get something for nothing. This year, therefore, we shall see instead of the gaudy, useless packages of former seasons, packages that will be more practical, that is, they will have a utilitarian value after the merchandise has been consumed. Assortments likewise will be more practical. Instead of assortments of different products in an individual line we are likely to see assortments of unrelated but utilitarian products.

One of the reasons why Christmas assortments fell into disrepute is that the manufacturer, desiring to capitalize the gift instinct, invariably tried to palm off some dead items along with the "centerpieces," that is to say the leading items which usually occupied the center of the box. Especially in the cosmetic branch of the industry was the Christmas box looked upon as an opportunity to unload dead numbers, particularly perfumes, toilet waters, talcum, bath salts,

American Products Co. has recently added these new products to its several lines packaged in the modern manner as shown.

"Ey-Tea" is a new lotion just added to the Ey-Teb Co.'s products. It forms the sixteenth eye preparation of the group and is a lotion designed for the soothing of burning eyes and also to give them luster and sparkle. The small container is the new eye shadow package, available in different shades to match.

The Ruth D. Maurer Corp., has added a new powder box to its line. The lid is of metal, gold sides with a blue-green top. The distinguishing elephant characterizing the line is effected in gold on the center top. Refills of powder in the paper containers may be obtained thus obviating the expense of purchasing a complete new package. The tops of the other jars and bottles have also been redesigned to harmonize.

Saul's Athlete's Foot Ointment (below) is packaged in blue and white, the total effect being one of striking simplicity and bold treatment of copy. Photo courtesy Robert Gair Co., Inc.

Sitroux face tissues (left) have been attractively packaged in gold and blue as shown. Photocourtesy Robert Gair Co., Inc.

compacts and lipsticks. Invariably such products were packed in gaudy silk lined box intended to "look the money." Often the conflicting colors of individual packages made it impossible to get a box which would harmonize: the result was a more or less hideous affair.

All this is past now. The successful box this year will be the one which contains nothing but what is useful and even the boxes themselves are likely to be utilitarian in character. There seems to be no practical reason why cigarettes and cigars should not be combined with shaving cream, talc and after shave lotion. There is even a good reason why milady's present of face powder, cleansing cream, rouge and lipstick should also contain a package of cigarettes or even a magazine subscription. The rule this year seems to be to determine what products a man or woman is likely to use constantly, and then to combine an appropriate selection of these, even though many of them are not made by the manufacturer sponsoring the combination package.

Further strengthening the appeal of the combination package, the box itself should be given a utilitarian value. A shaving outfit in a wooden, brass-bound, desk cigar box would make a stronger appeal than a similar kit in a gaudy paper box. Or the ladies cosmetics might come in a plastic or tin sewing box. The large bottle of mineral oil might be packed in an anticipatory cocktail shaker.

Whatever the combination, value and practical use will underly this year's combination packages. It is even probable that household medicines: aspirin, sodium bicarbonate, iodine, boric acid, epsom salts, laxative tablets, together with cotton, bandages and other accessories will be sold in neat little medicine cabinets.

Iodine Developments

(*Continued from page 221*)

under the present market, or that if bromides could be recovered from the oil well brines, the iodine could be recovered as a by-product and the main quantity used in gasoline along with the ethyl fluid.

But as to the effect of such movements on the market for iodine so far as the drug manufacturer is concerned. In an interesting article entitled "Fortunes and Misfortunes in Iodine" in August "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering," P. F. Holstein gives some interesting information. He makes the statement that the actual cost of iodine placed on board in Chilean port is from $0.30 to $0.50 a pound, and delivered to the consumer (which cost adds contributions to the Association, storage, selling expense, etc.) the cost of Chilean iodine is from $0.40 to $0.60 per pound. Seawood iodine, claims Mr. Holstein, is more costly at $2.00 to $3.00 per pound, while iodine from oil well brines costs less than iodine from seawood although it is still high priced iodine.

At the moment there is no reason why iodine is not cheaper in this country other than the unwillingness of importers to take a chance on importing the Japanese material at a cost of approximately $1.97 per pound c. i. f. New York. Because of the fact that a break in the price of Chilean iodine threatens if much of the low priced Japanese material enters this country, importers fail to see any profit ahead in such a move, and can see only a loss. Furthermore, those buying from the Chilean syndicate are keeping their stocks low so that they will not be in an unfavorable position in case the market does decline due to the various factors that appear to make such a movement likely.

If the price of iodine should go to $2.00 per pound or below, production of iodine as a major product in this country would be hard hit and the very large part if not all of the market would be supplied by Chile. However, this might not be the fact if iodine became a by-product in this country—that is, a by-product of the production of bromides for the motor fuel industry.

Editor's Correspondence

September 6, 1932.

Editor,
Drug & Cosmetic Industry.
Sir:

Just finished running through the last issue of Drug & Cosmetic Industry and feel that you should know that we think it is an excellent paper. Every department is full of news and information.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,
NATIONAL TOILET COMPANY,
D. F. Nealon,
Perfumer.

Continuous Stocks

(*Continued from page 232*)

The time-basis on which the "multiplier table" is formulated will not cause any item to show "zero" to buy and hence cause "postponement" of re-order unless it has required from 45 to 60 days to reach "low" or sell half its quantity. Hence it is safe, with a "postponed" slow item, to wait for the salesman's next visit to the dealer in re-labelling such items. A chief object of this system for "dealers' service" is to save expense by making salesmen's visits less frequent, but in the territories in which it should be first applied, the salesman can and should visit his dealers at least once a month, to maintain friendly feeling, see that stock is being properly arranged and the system followed, as well as to advise with the dealer on sales-promotion and other creative steps.

The ideal situation will be reached when the salesman will visit his dealers only periodically, for such creative, constructive help, all the necessary replenishments or re-orders being promptly and correctly provided by such a scientific process as this, which uses the mail to bring the necessary "low" reports and other necessary facts almost "automatically."

Reasonable Drug Control

(*Continued from page 220*)

the F. D. A. can hardly be expected to cover as much ground as it did last year. It must narrow the scope of its activities in some way, by handling fewer cases, by limiting seizures, or otherwise. The Department has always claimed that it did not have enough money to fully enforce the food and drugs law. As a result it adopted the project policy involving concentration on a few matters it considered most important. Officials say that under the economy program matters of primary importance will receive first attention. If there is any time and money left, matters of what the Department considers secondary importance, presumeably, will receive attention.

Walter G. Campbell, head of the Food and Drug Administration, has stated repeatedly, in effect, that questions of comparatively little importance, involving corn cures, let us say, may have to be left to drift along while the Department tackles bigger propositions arising under the food and drugs act. Dr. Cullen is reported to have said that while perhaps a number of comparatively minor matters should be attended to, present conditions would not permit. The field of matters of so-called secondary importance has been materially enlarged, it is believed, and which are not receiving attention.

It is believed that perhaps this situation has operated to bring about a loosening of the reins which the Department has attempted to hold on the food and drug industries of the country in recent years. One concrete evidence of economy in Drug Control is that that office has never yet employed the two or three additional medical men whom Dr. Durrett planned to take into his staff a year or so ago. That necessarily means a certain amount less of medical work is being done than could be done under other circumstances.

Finally, it is reported that officials of the Department of Agriculture, as of other departments of the government, have not wanted to burden the business interests of the country unduly with prosecutions, regulations, restrictions, and what not, during the economic depression. A year or two ago it seemed quite obvious that this principle of less interference, if complete non-interference were not practicable, could be applied with benefit and profit to the drug trade.

Whether it was the Cullen plan and purpose to reduce government interference with the trade with a view to promoting a business revival, can not be stated authoritatively. However, apparently, one result of the Cullen policies has been reduction of such government interference. As the rising sun of returning prosperity begins to tint the industrial and financial sky, indications are that the drug trade is simultaneously rising to bestow its blessing upon the genial commander in chief of Drug Control. However members of the trade may differ among themselves, as between Hoover and Roosevelt, the prediction is made here and now that, given opportunity, they would cast a practically unanimous vote for Frederick J. Cullen.

Hair Preparations

(*Continued from page 228*)

are quince seed mucilages, the jellies tragacanth or accacia jellies.

CURLING LIQUID

Quince Seed	30 ozs.
Water	10 gals.
Borax Powdered	20 ozs.
Perfume Compound	4 ozs.
Benzoic Acid	3 ozs.
Alcohol	10 ozs.

Procedure: Boil the water, add the quince seed and allow to stand overnight, stirring occasionally. Add the borax solution (made with part of the water). Filter. Add perfume and benzoic acid solution and mix thoroughly.

Extracting the quince seed hot increases the turbidity of the extract. If margin of profit is great enough it is better to extract the mucilage cold. As an additional precaution the quince seed should be cleaned by blowing. This wastes a little of the mucilage but it also removes clay and sand which the seed is apt to contain.

CURLING JELLY

Gum Tragacanth	12 ozs.
Alcohol	½ gal.
Water	3 gals.
Borax	8 grs.
Benzoic Acid	8 drs.
Perfume	3 drs.

Procedure: Put the tragacanth into a vessel, add the water and borax and allow to stand until dissolved, a period which will depend upon whether the tragacanth is powdered, in ribbons or lumps. Add alcohol to which perfume and benzoic has been added and mix thoroughly. Squeeze through muslin bag.

What's New in Medicines

(*Continued from page 236*)

Sarkolyt—Sterile, weakly alkaline solution containing 2.5 grams per liter of muskeladenylic acid (adenosinphosphoric acid) sodium salt and for isotony 7.5 grams of sodium chloride. In treating angina pectoris. 1 ccm. intravenously. I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

Akapan—Anti-diabetic pills for oral administration. Contain 6 mgm. decamethylene biguanidine phosphate, 0.25 mgm, each of faex, pancreas pulver., rhizome syzyg. Dose 3 to 4 pills three times daily. Dr. Fresenius Fabrik Pharmazeutische Praeparate, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

T.L.
THEODOR LEONHARD WAX CO. Inc.
T. L.
PURE WHITE BEESWAX
ONE POUND NET
HALEDON, PATERSON, N. J. U. S. A.
TWO POUND NET
MORE AND MORE
THEY SPECIFY T.L. BEESWAX
"The Standard of Quality for over Eighty Years"
THEODOR LEONHARD WAX CO., INC.
HALEDON, PATERSON, N. J.
WESTERN DISTRIBUTOR: A.C. DRURY & CO., 106 E. AUSTIN AVE, CHICAGO

Management Forum

By Francis Chilson
Production Engineer

The Next Catalog

We have been appointed to edit the equipment and packaging section of the next issue of DRUG MARKETS CATALOG AND DIRECTORY and we hope to make our sections even more comprehensive and complete than they were in the first issue. In the machinery section we hope to include a section of reference matter—useful factory information, tables and the like—so that in effect that part of the Catalog will be a manual on plant operation. Accordingly, we'd like your cooperation in compiling data. You can for instance tell us what kind of reference matter you think essential; what kind of tables you most often use and so on. It is our intention to make this work an indispensable desk manual, not only for factory managers and chemists but purchasing agents as well. In the reference section for instance the following will be included: Tables of weights and measures both domestic and foreign including the metric system together with conversion tables for the same; first aid data for various accidents; poisons and their antidotes; perpetual calendar; postal information; tables of incompatibles; summary of the patent law; summary of the copyright law; conversion tables for heat light and power; comparative thermometer scales; and a mass of useful information showing how to calculate the capacity of various shapes of tanks; how to synchronize equipment by changing pulley or pinion sizes, and a lot else besides. In short we want this book to be the most complete reference work this industry has ever had. Your suggestions and criticism of the first edition are solicited and machinery and packaging material suppliers are especially invited to help, particularly with data on new equipment or products.

Quick Solution

There are three aids to quick solution in making lotions. They are: powdering, agitation, heating. In many cases of course the latter cannot be employed because to do so would destroy some of the chemicals or essential oils. Powdering increases the total surface exposed to the action of the solvent; agitation brings the solid into contact with less saturated portions of the solvent; heating expands the molecules of the solid and increases the current speed of the solvent. In these factors lie the answer to the difficulties encountered in making chemical solutions; very often, too, discoloration, instability, precipitation and crystallization may be caused by failure to make allowances for the solution factors. In many plants every lotion is made in the same way with identical equipment without the slightest change in procedure to allow for differences in the nature of the chemicals or the solvents.

Random Notes & Observations

Ampuls are seldom filled by the vacuum method because the glass varies to such an extent that it would be impossible to get an absolutely accurate dose into each one. . . Condensed steam from boiler pipes is a poor substitute for distilled water because it usually contains oil from the boiler and iron from the pipes. . . . If you must use it redistill it. . . . Kieselguhr is the best filter aid for elixirs because it removes the excess of oils faster than talc and permits more rapid filtration. . . . Emulsions should be kept from extremes of temperature; extreme cold or heat will crack them. . . . A common dasher or barrel churn makes a good emulsifier. . . . A slightly conical percolator is better than either a cylindrical or a pronounced conical one. In the cylindrical one the moistened drugs cannot expand upward and hence become so tightly packed as to prevent the passage of the menstruum; in the pronounced cone, the columns of the descending menstruum are not uniform in length and some of them quickly strike the sides of the percolator and flow down without having become sufficiently saturated. . . . A thermometer is not much good for determining the temperature of heavy masses like glycerine or starch because the mass envelopes the stick and resists heat penetration so that the mass at one point may be relatively cool and burning at another. . . . Soap liniment should be filtered at low temperatures to prevent precipitation later when the product is exposed to cold. . . . Shredded paper is used to clarify honey because it carries with it suspended impurities. . . . Potato starch is better than corn starch for pill dusting because it can be applied in a thinner and more even layer. . . . In grinding crude drugs it is often desirable to sift out the fines at each passage through the mill; this speeds grinding, makes it more uniform and prevents excessive heating. . . . Effervescent salts are made with heat in preference to alcohol because there is less danger of chemical reaction during manufacture and also because the granules dry quicker. . . . Tablet triturate molds should not be washed with hot water because being made of rubber usually heat warps them. . . . Coated tablets should be made in a deep cupped punch because the more nearly round the tablet is the easier will it coat. . . . Collapsible tubes are excellent dispensing containers for ointments because the ointment is not exposed to air, they are sanitary and clean.

Surgical Maggots

The maggots about which the NEW AND NON-OFFICIAL department of this publication was concerned a short time ago have an interesting history. In the first place they actually are maggots of the blow fly. Their use in surgery dates back to the war when W. S. Baer found two badly wounded men, who had been lying on a battlefield for several days, with their wounds literally filled with maggots. Almost sick from the sight Baer washed out the wounds and found them clean and pink. Until he died in 1931 Baer treated more than 200 cases of osteomyelitis in this way with 95% cures in children and 85% in adults. The method is now widely used in hospitals. Dr. Jacob Myers says that "maggot treatment produces healing without draining in the shortest length of time, with the quickest return of function and least retraction of scar of any treatment in use at present."

More vs. Bill Boards

Following the lead of Burma-Shave and the trend toward roadside advertising devices which instruct while they neither offend nor obstruct, we offer some more suggestions: Those red glass danger signals could be adapted to the purposes of Forhans tooth paste by simply placing a crest above them with some such warning as, "Danger Ahead, Use Forhans." Why not go in for totem poles instead of bill boards. A distinctive pole carrying a trade-mark, a replica of the package and the trade-mark would make an effective and unusual advertising device and a permanent one. We saw the prototype of this idea in front of a store in Chicago. Since this is the age of usefulness and resourcefulness in packaging and in advertising other devices merit study: weather vanes, sun dials, barometers, direction posts and lastly thermometers. The latter has been a favorite advertising device for years but we have never seen

Of All the Powder Fillers—

THIS is "the Buy"

for Most Users

FJS

Here's Why!

You Don't "Scrap" THIS

Basic Model 15-B. Capacity 20-35 per minute

When You Need THIS

Full Automatic Model 15-C. Capacity 50 (or more) per minute

Here is a new machine which is not only designed to fill powder accurately, cleanly and rapidly but is designed to "fill" the user's needs. It is the only machine made which the manufacturer with growing production does not have to discard—at a heavy loss—when his production reaches a point where he requires a full automatic machine.

The basic model (15-B) is designed and built so that it may be easily converted into the full automatic model (15-C)—the fastest single auger machine on the market. And from the beginning the user has the advantages of the "heavy-duty" construction built into the basic model to care for future expansion as well as the simplicity, accuracy of fill, versatility, and quick "change-over" common to both of these practical models.

Send for special folder on complete line of powder fillers.

STOKES

Pharmaceutical Equipment

Tablet Making Machines	Coating and Polishing Pans
Vacuum Pans and Dryers	Water Stills
Molds of all types	Drug Mills and Mixers
Powder Fillers	Alcohol Recovery Apparatus
Drying Closets	Tube and Jar Fillers
High Vacuum Pumps	Jacketed Kettles
Percolators	Bottle Washers
Capsule Fillers	Conveyors
Oscillating Granulators	Special Machinery

Write for Catalog

FJS STOKES MACHINE COMPANY

Pharmaceutial Equipment Since 1895

5932 TABOR ROAD OLNEY P. O. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

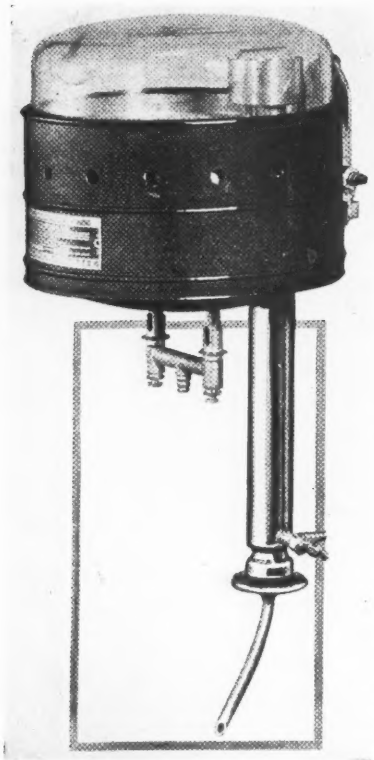
New York Office—103 Park Ave. Chicago Office—307 No. Michigan Ave. Los Angeles Office—1231 E. 7th St.

one that was effectively tied up with the product it advertised. A company manufacturing let us say both a cough syrup and a sunburn lotion might dramatize both on a thermometer by simply placing opposite 40° F. a warning such as, "At the first sneeze take So and So;" and at 80° F. "Take the sting out of summer sunburn with This and That."

New and Improved Water Still

A new one-gallon automatic water still for laboratories has just been announced by the F. J. Stokes Machine Co. of Philadelphia. This still has several novel and unique features responsible for the exceptional quality of the distilled water it produces.

The still is of compact design and attractive appearance. Included in its



special features are the pyrex cover which permits observation of the operation of the still at all times and facilitates cleaning, the triple vapor baffle which causes the steam to reverse direction three times before it reaches the condenser tube and thus acts as an effective entrainment separator, the solid block-tin condenser tube and funnel, the hot-well where gases and volatile impurities are released before actual distillation begins, and the deconcentrator or "bleeding" device which constantly draws off a small amount of boiling water thus reducing foaming and scale formation by keeping to a minimum the concentration of impurities in the boiling chamber. This last feature is vital in hard water districts and in all cases helps to maintain the purity of the distillate, keep up the capacity of the still and lengthen the intervals at which cleaning is necessary.

This new still comes in three models—steam, gas and electric. The electrically-heated model has a new, patented, embedded type heating unit of large area and low watt density which reduces its operating temperature and lengthens its life. A simple easily replaced fuse prevents the heating element from burning out not only if the still runs dry but also, as is more likely to happen, if the operating temperature rises above a certain point because of the accumulation of scale.

Other features of this still are the black "crackle" finish and chromium plating which add to its appearance, the heavy copper, solid block-tin and pyrex used in its construction which add to its durability, and its ease of installation, operation and cleaning. Wall bracket and floor-stand types are available.

Plant Layout

One of the most careful instances of plant layout we have seen is that of the American Products Co. of Cincinnati. We have on numerous occasions pointed out the necessity of extreme care in preplanning and suggested the use of scale templates made of cardboard to represent each piece of equipment. But in the case of the American Products Co., Dr. Flett, the Factory Manager, went even farther. He first decided upon the kind, quantity and type of equipment; then he had scale models made of wood for each piece. When these were finished he erected, according to scale, a seven floor model of the proposed plant out of plate glass. Upon the several tiers of plate glass, Dr. Flett then placed the equipment models. The use of the plate glass and the scale models gave him several advantages: he not only could work in two dimensions but in three, and the glass enabled him to see through the floors thus allowing him to visualize the relationship of the several departments and the several series of equipment. After Dr. Flett had played chess in this fashion until an ideal layout was struck, he then decided upon the construction of the building itself. In this way a layout was made first and then the building was built around it, instead of the reverse as is usually the case. We are going to try to persuade Dr. Flett to tell the story himself and to illustrate it with the models he used.

Speaking of Ideal Plants

We have often heard a great deal about the magnificent plants of the motor and other industries, many of which are show places and exhibited as such, but we hear relatively little about the show places of the drug and cosmetic industry. This may be due to the still prevalent superstition that if a stranger, particularly if he is a competitor, is shown through a plant he will carry off all its secrets. But this narrow conceit is passing away, fortunately, and it may well be that the drug and cosmetic industry will eventually dramatize its plants as it has its products. We can think of several excellent plants in addition to that of the American Products Co.: there are Hoffmann-La Roche, W. S. Merrell, Health Products Co., Hudnut Inc., etc., etc. The beverage industry makes a point of exhibiting its premier plants, among which the Moxie Co. of Boston may be cited as an example. In this plant everything is immaculately clean and freshly painted, equipment is of the best and workers are clad in freshly starched uniforms. Not only are casual visitors received and guided through the entire plant, but competitors are welcomed in the same generous fashion.

Correct Estimating

Plant managers contemplating new construction and electricians concerned with repairs and new electrical installations, and purchasing agents concerned with judging bids received from outside contractors will be interested in an unique publication called "Man Hour Electrical Estimating Manual," published by Rurick Press Inc., 303 West 42nd St., New York City. Data is given on every possible kind of electrical installation and is based on averages taken from many thousands of jobs in different localities. The author of the book is Theodore Heinzerling, consulting electrical enginner of New York.

Try This One

The following formula for a tooth cleanser was devised by Messer Giambattista della Porta of Naples who was the leading scientist of the fifteenth century and is popularly supposed to have concocted the poisons with which the Borgias did their enemies to death:

"Take three handfuls each of flowers and leaves of sage, nettle, rosemary, mallow, olive, plantain, and rind of walnut roots; two handfuls each of rock-rose, horehound, bramble-tops; a pound of flower and half a pound of seed of myrtle; two handsfuls of rose buds; two drachms each of sandal-wood, coriander, and citron-pips; three drachms of cinnamon; ten drachms of cypress nuts; five green pine-cones; two drachms each of mastic and Armenian bole or clay. Reduce all these to powder. Infuse them in sharp black wine. Macerate them for three days. Slightly press out the wine. Put them in an alembic and distil them on a gentle fire. Boil the distillation till two ounces of alum is dissolved in it. Keep in a close-stopped vial: and, for use, fill the mouth with the lotion and rub the teeth with a finger wrapped in fine linen."

Prepare for the fall drive

Does the old line meet today's ideas of what a line should be? Package ideas, odor ideas and product ideas are all subject to change. Some manufacturers keep abreast of such changes—and ahead of competitive efforts.

The next few months offer an excellent opportunity to pass the old line in critical review. Do your revamping soon and be prepared for a real drive in the early fall.

NEW PERFUME ODORS

BOUQUET NO. 5	$24.00 lb.	OPOPANOL A	$54.00 lb.
EVENING BOUQUET	20.00 lb.	SHARIMA B	54.00 lb.
EXTRAVAGANZA	30.00 lb.	SOUL B	50.00 lb.
GARDENIA B. B.	48.00 lb.	VIOLET A	35.00 lb.

NEW POWDER ODORS

BOUQUET NO. 5-D	$16.00 lb.	OPOPANOL B	$28.00 lb.
BOUQUET D. K. 3	20.00 lb.	PERROL for POWDER	18.00 lb.
GARDENIA C. C.	16.00 lb.		

NEW CREAM ODORS

BOUQUET de FLEURS	$7.00 lb.	MUGUET NO. 43	$14.00 lb.
GARDENIA D. D.	6.00 lb.	PERROL B	21.00 lb.

SPECIALTY OILS FOR CREAMS

CUCUMBER	$9.00 lb.	LETTUCE	$7.00 lb.
CUCUMBER-ROSE	7.00 lb.	STRAWBERRY	10.00 lb.
CUCUMBER-VIOLET	7.00 lb.	ANTISEPTOL	3.00 lb.
PEACH	12.00 lb.		

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The Compounders' Corner

Titanium Oxide or Zinc Oxide

Zinc oxide has been used for many years in compounding cosmetic preparations. It possesses many advantageous properties. However titanium dioxide has been claimed to be more suitable for the manufacture of various toilet articles than zinc oxide. Irrespective of the relative merits of these two products and without advocating the use of one in the place of the other, it remains a fact that titanium dioxide is being used to some extent in higher quality preparations.

One point that muct be mentioned is that due to the place of titanium in the table of elements, its oxide must have milder properties than the oxide of zinc. Furthermore, when titanium dioxide is used, it must be finely pulverized. The claim is that one part by weight of titanium dioxide is equivalent to two party by weight of zinc oxide in covering power, adhering power and other properties.

An idea of how titanium dioxide is used in making cosmetics and toilet articles may be gained from following formulae. A white toilet powder is made from 50 parts of finest washed kaolin, 35 parts of talc, 10 parts of titanium dioxide and 5 parts of magnesium stearate. Rouge is made from 100 parts of fatty base, 8 parts of titanium dioxide, 15 parts of geranium red and 2 parts of cadmium yellow. Titanium dioxide is also used in making compact powders and creams. The proportion in the latter is about half to one per cent. Titanium dioxide is useful in making tooth pastes, added particularly to overcome yellowish color of calcium carbonate. About 3% to 4% titanium dioxide is used plus 0.05 per cent of ultramarine blue. Another interesting use is in nail polish powder (pink shade). This powder contains 100 parts of tin oxide, 10 parts of zinc oxide, 20 parts of titanium dioxide, 30 parts of talc and 5 parts of para red toner.

Titanium dioxide is not used in large quantities in making these preparations but merely replaces either a part or all of zinc oxide. Good results are obtained when both are present in the product.

Controlling Perspiration

There are many chemicals for controlling perspiration. One of the most effective is claimed to be a solution of oxyquinoline sulfate in distilled water in proportion 1 in 500 parts. Oxyquinoline sulfate may also be used mixture containing one part to ten parts of talc. Alum and other aluminum compounds are also often used. Such acids as benzoic acid, boric acid, chromic acid, tannic acid and tannic acid preparations, salicylic acid, trichloroacetic acid and tartaric acid control perspiration. Organic compounds also include quinine, chloral hydrate, formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, menthol, betanapthol, resorcinol, a mixture of 33.5% resorcinol and 66.5% of ethyl salicylate, salol, thymol. Inorganic products are potassium permanganate, iron chloride, hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate, bismuth subnitrate, sibmuth subgallate, zinc oxide.

Whatever chemical is used, great care must be taken to be sure that it will not be harmful because of too high concentration of the active agent or for other reasons. While formaldehyde is claimed to be most potent, it has a bad effect on the skin and will eventually make it parchment-hard if used long enough. Zinc oxide is too mild. Other chemicals vary in potency. Tartaric acid atcually acts to increase the perspiration on first application and thus exhausts the sweat glands so that no perspiration ensues thereafter.

Taste in Cosmetics

Probably French manufacturers pay more attention to the taste of their cosmetics and toilet articles than any others. Taste is naturally an important matter in tooth pastes, tooth powders, mouth washes and lipsticks. Use of oils, wintergreen, peppermint, eucalyptus, anise, angelica and cloves is well known. Less familiar is the use of musk ambrette, amyl-cinnamic aldehyde and esters of anisic acid for this purpose. An interesting point is the use of chemically pure terpinol in tooth and mouth preparations to freshen the taste of peppermint oil usually added. Addition of spearmint oil is also useful. A very strong taste is obtained with menthol and peppermint oil. Various other essential oils may be used to intensify the peppermint taste, including fennel seed oil, violet root oil, rose oil, orange flower oil.

Perfuming of lipstick is an important problem. It is absolutely necessary that this cosmetic has a good taste, intense enough to hide the rather flat taste of waxes and fats. Vanillin and rose oil are often used for perfuming lipsticks. When vanillin is used, there is very frequently a disagreeable sweetish aftertaste which is objectionable to the ordinary user. It is no easy matter to select a perfume for lipsticks. The perfume must be as neutral as possible and must not have too strong a taste.

A chocolate taste is obtained by mixing linalool with vanillin. A taste resembling Malaga wine is obtained with pure opoponax resinoids. An interesting raspberry taste is obtained with citronellol, vanillin and fruit esters. Combination of iris root oil and true rose oil is well suited for giving a fine taste to all cosmetics. Sometimes neroli oil is added.

Freckle Removers

It has been common practice to use a mercury salt in preparations for the removal of freckles. Application of mercuric chloride to skin cannot be considered safe. When a good penetrating salve base, such as lanolin, is used, a certain amount of the mercury salt is absorbed into the blood stream.

It is claimed that a composition, containing 2 grams of zinc sulphophenylate, 30 grams of distilled water, 2 grams of ichthyol, 30 grams each of anhydrous lanolin and petroleum jelly and 2 grams of lemon oil or other suitable perfume, will give good results. It has also been noticed that when mercuric chloride is used in freckle removers, acid reaction of perspiration causes splitting-off of ammonium chloride. It is believed that this compound is itself active in removing freckles.

Preparations with a bleaching action are made containing 1500 grams of wool grease, 530 grams of almond oil, 110 grams of beeswax, 150 grams of borax, 150 grams of hydrogen peroxide (100% by volume) and 10 grams of yellow petrolatum. Zinc peroxide and zinc percarbonate are also used in making these preparations.

Aromaticizing Oxygen Preparations

Care must be taken in selecting perfume materials or aromatic chemicals in hiding the rather unpleasant taste of oxygenated preparations, containing for example sodium perborate. Peppermint oil and cinnamon oil should not be used, because they are decomposed by the oxygen compound. Carvacrol, eugenol, geranium oil, oil of cloves and terpineol are decomposed to some extent by the oxygen. On the other hand it is safe to use anethol, bornyl acetate, eucalyptol, oil of eucalyptus, pine needle oil, anise oil, star anise oil, thymol and menthol.

Finger Nail Polish

Finger nail polish in paste form should not contain glycerin and water. These ingredients are sometimes added, particularly glycerin to obtain a smooth flowing paste. Results are, however, un-

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satisfactory. A good formula for a nail polish in paste form contains 100 parts of light colored rosin, 60 parts of stearin, 60 parts of yellow beeswax and 200 parts of ceresin wax. These ingredients are melted together on water bath and then 300 parts of white petrolatum are mixed in. Then a well mixed mixture of 200 parts of washed kieselguhr, 140 parts of zinc oxide and 100 parts of tin oxide is mixed with the waxy base. Before mixture is removed from water bath, coloring matter is added, for example alkanna pink, as well as 15 to 20 parts of perfume. These ingredients must be added shortly before mass becomes solid and is poured into containers.

Massage Cream Base

A mixture of petrolatum oil and ceresin wax is sometines used as a base for massage creams. It is erroneous to use it like natural petrolatum. In fact it does not resemble petrolatum at all. In first place it does not have viscosity of natural product. In second place it is not harmless like petrolatum, particularly when imperfectly purified raw materials are used. In order to increase smooth flowing properties of mixture, about 10 to 20% of lard is usually added. Spermaceti must not be used for this purpose, as it is crystalline. Hence the only safe way of compounding a massage cream is to use only pure petrolatum or a melt of 25 parts of white ceresin wax, 75 parts of white petrolatum oil and 20 parts of unsalted lard. Another good base for making massage creams consists of 70 parts of pure lard, 30 parts of anhydrous lanolin, 20 parts of peanut oil and 30 parts of distilled water.

Perfumes in Solid Form

Principal point in manufacture of these products is proper choice of perfume carrier. When these products are to be used in hot climates, waxes cannot be used as base. No substance should be used under any circumstances which will leave a fatty streak on perfumed article, whether this is a dress, the skin, gloves, leather, writing paper or like. Gelatin is also unsuited as a base. Suitable solid perfumes and fixatives are required.

Chalk has been used as base. It is mixed with a binder into a paste and formed into rods, which are strongly dried giving porous mass. Latter is allowed to absorb liquid perfume. Rods are then surface-dried and packed in tin foil. Product is unsatisfactory because perfume soon volatilizes and chalk leaves white streak on colored objects.

Most suitable base for these perfumed crayons is acetanilide. It is used in proportion of 87.5 parts by weight. It is melted on water bath or over flame, pro vided it is carefully stirred while being heated. Temperature must not rise above 80°C. When it is molten, 10.5 parts of pulverized magnesium carbonate are mixed in until it dissolves entirely. Then there are added 35 parts of xylene musc, 17.5 parts of heliotropin, and 3.5 parts of Japan wax. When all ingredients have been melted, 8.4 parts of perfume dissolved in 4.2 parts of benzyl alcohol are added.

Mass will solidify rapidly and can be formed into shape while still warm. Amount of heliotropine added is maximum allowable limit, for more of this substance will make mass soft. Perfume must not be added in excess of that prescribed above, for the excess will simply ooze out of mass. When these perfumed crayons are properly packed in air-tight containers, they will last for years. When acetanilide and magnesium carbonate are used alone, then about 15% menthol or menthol and camphor should be added.

Interesting Mouth Washes

An interesting mouth wash which is a variation of an old formula is made from 10 parts each of Chinese cinnamon, cinchona bark, guaiacum wood, pellitory, sandalwood, galangal, 5 parts of cochineal, all in coarsely pulverized state. These ingredients are mixed with 1000 parts of distilled water, and 200 parts of 90% alcohol. Liquor is pressed out of mass and perfumed with 15 parts of peppermint oil, and three parts of clove oil, dissolved in sweet spirits of niter. Product must be sweetened.

Another preparation calls for 5 parts of lemon oil, 10 drops of rose oil, 40 parts of tincture of benzoin, 0.1 part of musk, 0.1 part of gray amber and 955 parts of a preparation, consisting of one part each of lavender oil, clove oil, cinnamon oil, thyme oil, lemon oil, nutmeg oil, 4 parts of peru balsam and 240 parts of 90% alcohol strength. Entire mass is allowed to remain for several days with frequent shaking and is then filtered to obtain mouth wash.

Powder with Cooling Action

Addition of rice starch or rice flour to ordinary face and body powders endows them with cooling properties. Rice flour must be very finely pulverized, containing particles of five to six thousandths of a millimeter in size. Flour absorbs perspiration from skin, causing cooling action. It should be remembered that perspiration-impregnated flour on skin is acid in reaction and may irritate same. Magnesium carbonate is also used for this purpose. Combinations of rice flour and magnesium carbonate are useful and have a simultaneous neutralizing action on acid perspiration. A good cooling cream is made from five parts of rice flour and 10 parts of cold cream. Latter must be true cold cream and not stearate cream. Cold cream may be used in proportion of 10 parts to 2.5 parts of magnesium carbonate. Petrolatum may also be used as base for cooling cream when mixed in proportion of 2 parts with one part of magnesium carbonate. Magnesium carbonate is first made into paste with water and petrolatum added.

Skin Creams for Wrinkles

First requirements of skin creams for removing wrinkles is that they must be greaseless. Cream is naturally used as massage cream, for process of removing wrinkles involves massaging. Suitable formula for such cream is 1600 parts of rose water and 350 parts of glycerin. This mixture is brought up to boiling and 40 parts of potash soap added. Solution is boiled again and 18 parts of purified calcined potash added. In another vessel 180 parts of white stearin are melted. First solution is filtered through cloth to remove impurities. Then it is brought to boiling and molten stearin allowed to flow into vessel in thin stream while solution is vigorously agitated. Large vessel must be used for carrying out operation, for mass must not be allowed to boil over due to evolution of large quantities of carbon dioxide. If contents of kettle boil over, result is insufficient saponification of contents and poor product. This is noticed by formation of small lumps in cream. These lumps cannot be properly rubbed into skin and spoil entire action of cream. This cream is really a soft soap. Mass is cooled after being boiled long enough and is agitated thoroughly and perfumed with 15 parts of rose oil and one part of vanillin. Small amount of alcohol may be added either after or during addition of stearin. This is effective in preventing formation of lumps.

Kaolin in Cosmetics

Kaolin is one of commonest substances in cosmetics. It is important not to adopt kaolin as suitable ingredient for all types of powders.

Experience has shown that when proper mixture of kaolin and clay is made so that these components are present in correct proportions and suitable grade of material employed, mixture can be used for compounding large variety of cosmetics. Difficulty has been, encountered in perfuming these toiletries. Best way to add perfume is to dissolve it first in alcohol. Then perfume solution is admixed as thoroughly as possible with powder. Perfumed powder is ground, not for purpose of increasing fineness of particles but rather to secure as intimate mixture as possible of perfume and powder, and also to break up lumps formed during addition of perfume solution.

It is claimed that face powders containing kaolin are superior to talc, for main requirement of face powder is extreme fineness of its particles. Kaolin is a more finely ground product than talc. Furthermore, kaolin has been found superior to both talc and rice starch, in that it does not irritate skin as do these products. Face powder may contain starch powder, boric acid and also lanolin in addition.

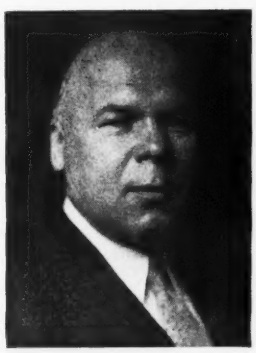
News

Associations

N.W.D.A. in Convention

National Wholesale Druggists' Association held its fifty-eighth annual convention at the Greenbriar Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19 to 22. The opening session on the morning of September 19 was featured by an address of welcome by Dr. William E. Weiss, of Drug, Inc., and an address by Merle Thorpe, editor of "Nation's Business." In addition Roblin H. Davis, president of the association, made his annual report as did the other officers and committee chairman.

The feature of the second session on the morning of September 20 was the presenting of complete report of results of National Drug Store Survey to date and plans for the future by Robert L. Lund, Turner Jones, J. M. Drescher and Wroe Anderson. A discussion of distribution lead by Carl Meyer, G. Barrett. Moxley



E. L. Newcomb
N.W.D.A. Secretary

and Mahlon Buck was the center of interest of the following morning session. Manufacturers as well as wholesalers joined in the ensuing discussion. H. J. Ostlund, director of the association's statistical division addressed the closing session on September 20, all remaining committee reports were made and the new officers for 1932-33 elected and installed.

The entertainment program was complete and varied beginning with and organ recital and tea for early arrivals on Sunday afternoon. That night there was a concert featuring Rosa Low and Ann Gray, followed by motion pictures of former conventions. On Monday afternoon there was a water carnival in the pool with Aileen Riggin and other stars featuring the entertainment. That night the reception in honor of Roblin H. Davis and Mrs. Davis was held followed by an entertainment and dance. On Tuesday there was a special luncheon for the ladies followed by a bridge at Kate's Mountain Inn. The men's golf tournament was held that afternoon, while the evening was featured by entertainment by many radio stars followed by a dance. On Wednesday, the ladies held their golf tournament and a putting contest, while the evening's entertainment was in the form of a southern cabaret, with night club entertainment and dancing.

The climax of the entertainment program was the banquet and dance Thursday night in honor of the retiring and incoming presidents. Carl F. G. Meyer acted as toastmaster. Aglar Cook was chairman of the entertainment committee, while those in charge of the various featured events were R. D. Keim, Sunday night concert; F. J. McDonough, Water Carnival; Harry J. Schnell, President's Reception; S. Barksdale Penick, Ladies' Luncheon; E. D. Slater, Golf; J. S. Norton, Radio Night; P. C. Magnus, Southern Cabaret Night; R. A. Whidden, Banquet; and Murray Breese, Publicity.

A.P.M.A. to Meet in Detroit

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association will hold its semi-annual meeting in Detroit, October 26 to 28. The sessions will be held in the Detroit Athletic Club.

This meeting will be devoted chiefly to the technical side of the association's activities. The program will consist largely of reports and discussions having to do with the work of the scientific section. The association's plan now concentrates general business at the annual meeting in the Spring and reviews the work of the scientific and technical staffs of its members at the semi-annual meeting.

People

Eric Drake Succeeds Hayes

W. Eric Drake has been appointed secretary of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Baltimore, succeeding A. M. Hayes. In addition to his executive position, the latter also acted in capacity of sales manager of the organization.

Kerrigan Returns

J. J. Kerrigan, general manager, Merck & Co., returned August 30 on the S. S. "Olymptic" after a trip of over three months abroad. One of the high spots was a twenty-four hour flight through and over storms from Berlin to Moscow.

Lever Advances Reeves

James F. Reeves has been appointed general director of purchasing for Lever Brothers Co., Cambridge, Mass., succeeding the late Joseph I. Abbott. He will supervise the purchase of general raw materials and the sale of glycerine. J. J. Guiney has been made purchasing agent.

M. C. Eaton Enters Politics

Melville C. Eaton, vice-president of Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y., has taken on the job of managing the pre-convention campaign of Col. Wm. J. (Wild Bill) Donovan for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York.

Edwin Sefton Married

Miss Marjorie Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Strong of Edgewood Farm, Smithtown Branch, L. I., was married August 9 to Edwin Sefton, vice-president of Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc.

Edwin Sefton

The ceremony took place at Sefton Manor, Mill Neck, L. I., the country place of the bridegroom's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Dodge. Reverend George Hugh Smyth of Hitchcock Memorial Church, Hartsdale, N. Y., officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Sefton are residing at 77 Park Ave., N. Y.

H. K. Stroud Joins U. S. Adv.

Herbert K. Stroud has joined the U. S. Advertising Corp. at New York as marketing counsel and contact on accounts in the pharmaceutical field. At the same time he continues his service as merchandising counsel for McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and business manager of its trade organ "Selling & Service."

Compagnie Re-Naitre Officers

Compagnie Re-Naitre, New York, has announced election of the following officers: president, E. V. Mayer; vice-presidents Emile Baruch and Erich Laetch; treasurer, Otto Kerkman; and secretary, Edward Baruch.

Smith Joins Hillier

D. F. Smith, formerly with McIlvaine Bros., Philadelphia, has joined the sales force of R. Hillier Corp., New York.

Gerathy Joins Hopkins

J. H. Gerathy has resigned his position with United Chemical & Drug Corp., Bridgeport, to join the staff of J. L. Hopkins & Co., New York.

Thill Returns

Victor J. Thill, vice-president and general manager of La Gerardine, Inc., and Grayban, Inc., New York, returned to New York, September 12, after a summer on the continent during which he negotiated the opening of a London and a Paris office. He was accompanied by Mrs. Thill (Carmelita Gomez)who spent the summe visiting European chemists searching for a new formula for beauty cream.

Buse Visits Goldschmidt Corp.

Fritz Buse, chief of the pharmaceutical and cosmetic division of Th. Goldschmidt, A. G., Essen, Germany, arrived on the S. S. "Albert Ballin," September 2, for a three months visit to this country. The German organization, which is represented in this country by Th. Goldschmidt Corp., New York, manufactures bases for

Fritz Buse

emulsions, antiseptics, preservatives and other raw materials for the drug and cosmetic industry. During his stay, Mr. Buse will call upon manufacturers of this industry throughout the East and Middle West to acquaint them with new raw materials developed by Goldschmidt and to place at their disposal his varied technical knowledge in many phases of drug and cosmetic manufacture. His visit to this country is one of a series planned by Mr. Buse to visit Goldschmidt representatives in twenty-five different countries.

Aside from its activities in this industry, Th. Goldschmidt A. G. is known among othe major developments as the originator of the Goldschmidt "Thermit" process of welding and the Goldschmidt detinning process.

LaWall's Book in Japanese

Dr. Charles H. LaWall's "Four Thousand Years of Pharmacy," has recently been issued in a Japanese translation.

Kirby Becomes Lithographer

William C. Kirby, formerly for ten years with E. R. Squibb & Sons as trade service manager, has joined the sales staff of Stephens, Kindred & Company, Inc., New York lithographer.

Miss Ogilvie Reports Cheer

Miss Jessica Ogilvie of Ogilvie Sisters returned September 12 on the "Ile de France" from a combined business and vacation trip abroad. She reports a very cheerful atmosphere in London and Paris.

Anita Birk Goes West

Anita Birk, Ey-Teb Co., New York, left New York the latter part of August for Chicago and other points in the Middle-West. Her plans included attending the "floating convention" of the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association which was held during a seven-day cruise on the Great Lakes, September 10 to 16. Before returning to New York she will again visit Chicago where she will spend several weeks.

Matchabelli on Flying Trip

Prince Georges Matchabelli, president, Prince Matchabelli Perfumery Co., Inc., New York, returned the last of August from a flying trip West. The Prince flew to Cleveland, Chicago, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, where he visited stores carrying Matchabelli products. From Los Angeles he motored to San Francisco and returned to New York by Airplane. He was gone about ten days and reports business conditions good and his own business most encouraging; in fact, far ahead of this time last year.

Andre Wick Abroad

Andre Wick, general manager of Houbigant, Inc., New York, sailed the latter part of August on the "Champlain" to spend about two months abroad. On this trip Mr. Wick will combine business with pleasure, visiting the Paris offices of his company while in France.

deHoyos, Legion V. C.

Luis deHoyos, general manager of Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Inc., Monticello, N. Y., was elected vice commander of the New York State organization of the American Legion at the recent state convention held in Brooklyn. He organized the Ruddick Trowbridge post in Monticello and has been active in American Legion work.

George Uhe Low Golfer

Salesmen's Association held its grand final golf tournament September 13 at the Maplewood Country Club, Maplewood, N. J. Winner of low gross was E. A. Orem with 91. J. A. Alvarez and R. Brewer were tied for second with 92. Winners of low net were W. H. Adkins, 107-34-73; F. S. Dubbs, 102-28-74; and J. R. Eldridge, 101-26-75.

Low gross for guests was won by George Uhe, 84, and low net for guests by C. C. Nowland, 84-23-71. In the Grand Four Tournaments Kickers Handicap winners were William Barry, Grant Dorland, J. A. Leppart, and B. J. Gogarty. In the kicker's handicap covering this tournament winners were R. H. Langmeier, J. J. Cudahy, S. S. Urban and H. Boylan.

Conche—Matchabelli Sales Mgr.

Henri Conche, for the past three years vice-president and sales manager, Parfumerie Lubin, New York, has been appointed sales manager, Prince Matchabelli Perfumery, Inc., that city.

McCormick Returns

Charles P. McCormick, vice-president, McCormick & Co., Inc., Baltimore, has recently returned from a three-month survey of the mustard growing industry in England.

Companies

Mallinckrodt at Chicago Fair

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, in addition to having taken large space for a commercial display, is sponsoring an exhibit in the electro-chemical section of the chemistry division at the 1933 "A Century of Progress" International Exposition at Chicago. This exhibit which has already been constructed, shows the growth and development of metallic crystals of lead, tin, and cadmium.

It is now in the Basic Science laboratory in the Administration Building, pending its removal to the Great Hall of Science, where it will be on permanent display during the Exposition.

MM&R in Light Celebration

The fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the electric power and light industry was observed, Sept. 4, at the offices of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York. It was in a building on this site that an electric plant supplying the first underground central station system in this country and forming the origin of New York's present electrical system began operation September 4th, 1882.

The program was radiocast over station WJZ at 3 P. M. A number of executives of the Edison Company and Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., along with prominent civic notables attended.

Stronger, more economical, more concentrated than Citronella Ceylon of Java.

Besides effectively replacing Citronella, it is an excellent perfume material for all technical products including soaps (solid or liquid), hand soaps, hand cleaning compounds, petroleum, disinfectants, insecticides, etc.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.

78-84 BEEKMAN STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Chicago
118 W. Ohio St.

Fritzsche Brothers
of Canada, Ltd.
77-79 Jarvis St., Toronto

Proprietors of
PARFUMERIES DE SEILLANS
Seillans, France

Sole Agents in U. S. and Canada for
SCHIMMEL & COMPANY
Miltitz (near Leipzig) Germany

S. L. Antonow Heads Vadsco

Samuel L. Antonow, one time president of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association and of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association, and for many years chairman of the executive committee of the Vadsco Sales Corp., Long Island City, has been elected vice-president and general manager of that organization. He succeeds Monroe Rothschild, resigned.

Jules S. Bache, New York banker and largest individual stockholder, has been elected president of the company.

The board of directors consists of Samuel L. Antonow, Jules S. Bache, Mark Eisner, lawyer; Phil E. Fulcher, Emanuel Katz, sales manager, American Druggists' Syndicate; William S. Kies, chairman, American Commercial Alcohol Co.; Edmond J. Leger, assistant sales manager, American Druggists' Syndicate and a retail druggist; Sydney A. Loeb, Hayes, Loeb & Co. of Chicago; Jacob K. Newman, banker; Louis J. Pelikan, retail druggist; Charles M. Pritzker, vice-president, Conrad Safety Razor Co.; Daniel F. Seibert, retail druggist; Oscar U. Sisson, retail druggist; and Edward Wise, banker.

New Closure Lacquer

Truslow & Fulle, Brooklyn, N. Y., pioneer cork manufacturer, has announced the perfection of a new transparent lacquer of especial significance to drugs and foods manufacturers. The new product was developed in the company's laboratories under the direction of Charles A. Fulle, Jr. It is said to be impervious many emissable solvents including alcohol, ether, chloroform, acetone and water; alkali and acid-proof; resistant to moisture and immersion at all extremes of temperature, mold proof, aromatic proof, taste proof and odor proof; and extraordinarily resilient. The new lacquer is at present being used as a spot for "T. & F." crowns, but it is also recommended for various types of industrial coatins such as on paper bags, wood and paper boxes, cloths and containers of various types designed for drug and food products.

Cheney Buys Elyria Magnesium

Cheney Chemical Co., Cleveland, has purchased the plant and equipment of the Elyria Magnesium Products Co., Elyria, Ohio. It will operate the plant at Elyria, but headquarters will be at Cleveland. It is planned to manufacture a complete line of magnesia products including magnesia carbonate, precipitated chalk and calcined magnesia.

Stanback Insures Employees

The Stanback Co., Salisbury, N. C., headache powders, has announced the adoption of a group life insurance policy for the protection of 51 employees, the total amount involved being $55,500.

Naugatuck Aromatics

Naugatuck Chemical Co., Naugatuck, Conn., U. S. Rubber subsidiary, has announced that it is now in position to furnish various aromatic chemicals and isolates. Elmer Roberts is president of the company; G. P. F. Smith, assistant to the president; and M. G. Shepard, chief chemist. Among the aromatic chemicals now offered by the company are alpha amyl cinnamic aldehyde, aldehyde C. 14, heptyl alcohol, heptyl heptoate, ethyl heptoate, and heptoic acid. This line is to be expanded to include other products such as phenyl acetic acid and phenyl ethyl alcohol.

Through the unusual facilities enjoyed by this company in the East Indies for securing and selecting raw materials, it is expected that the line may be expanded to include derivatives of citronella, vetivert, lemongrass and other oils and perhaps to include these oils themselves. Vetivert acetate, ionones, geraniol, citronellol and their esters are being manufactured and it is expected that hydroxycitronellal and acetophenone will soon be included.

Bushfield, Inc., New York, has been appointed selling agent for the aromatics produced by Naugatuck Chemical Co. Burton T. Bush, formerly connected with Antoine Chiris Co. and Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., is president of Bushfield, Inc.

Fairchild Scholarship

Julius Messina, of Baltimore, won the Fairchild Scholarship for 1932. He graduated from the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1929 and matriculated at the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, August 10, 1929, graduating from this institution June 4, 1932. He passed the Theoretical Board in June 1932.

The Fairchild Scholarship is awarded by competitive examination to a student of a College of Pharmacy, member of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. The scholarship has a value of $500.00. The money is to be used in post-graduate work at any school of pharmacy the winner may select and Mr. Messina has selected his Alma Mater. The scholarship was founded by Samuel W. Fairchild of New York.

Sudbury Absorbs J. P. Meyer

Sudbury Manufacturing Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., essential oils, aromatics, flavors, and perfume glassware, has absorbed the business of J. P. Meyer & Co., Inc., also of that city. Joseph Sudbeaz is president, George H. Gasteyer, associate sales manager and chemist, and C. F. Humberg, buyer and director of sales.

Synfleur Opens N. Y. Office

Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Monticello, N. Y., announces the opening of a New York office at 205 E. 42 st., that city, with L. A. Barber in charge.

Pfaudler—50 Years Old

Pfaudler Co., Rochester, N. Y., glass-lined steel equipment, is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year. It was founded in 1882 by James Sargent, C. C. Puffer and E. G. Miner. Present officers are chairman of the board, E. G. Miner; president, W. D. Pheteplace; vice-presidents, H. S. Calvert, O. I. Chorman, and G. F. Kroha; secretary, C. J. Stothers; treasurer, W. H. Middleton.

Coty Restrains Retailer

Coty, Inc., New York, won a permanent injunction and damages in suit against Libby's Cut-Rate Perfume Shop, Brooklyn, N. Y. The latter company was restrained from making any false statements against the Coty business and products and from breaking up combination packages for separate sale of the items.

H. Barnes Opens in Ashville

H. Barnes & Co., Hollywood, cosmetics, has opened a branch office in Asheville, N. C., with Dr. H. R. Barnes, president, in charge.

New Armstrong Caps

Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., Cork Division, Lancaster, Pa., has announced a complete line of inexpensive metal screw caps for wide and narrow mouth ware. The new line includes both single shell and double shell type to fit the G. C. A. No. 425 finish. They are available in standard stock designs of various colors, and can also be supplied in special decorations. The single shell caps are offered in sizes 15 mm. to 120 mm. and the double shell caps in 15mm. to 100 mm.

Monsanto Expands Abroad

Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd. has let a contract to the Metropolitan Vickers Co. for the construction of a high pressure steam plant and a power generating plant for their Ruabon, North Wales works. This is part of the Company's expansion plan which includes a large warehouse and buildings and apparatus for the manufacture of some new products, which are not currently being produced in England. The program involves an expenditure of approximately $350,000.00.

Maynard Chicago Office

Maynard, Inc., Hollywood, has opened a new office at 355 W. Ontario st., Chicago. The company's sales representative is Kimm-Libbey, Ltd., New York.

Large Tube Cap

Gibbs of London has introduced a shaving cream in a tube with a cap the size of a half dollar in diameter which permits it to be stood upright in the medicine cabinet.

"UNCO BRAND"

ITALIAN OLIVE OIL

There is a wide variation in the quality of the various types of Italian Olive Oils offered to the American Drug trade.

UNCO BRAND Olive Oil is produced and packed for us exclusively in the Riviera district of Northern Italy. In this section a happy conjunction of ideal soil and climatic conditions results in an oil of maximum blandness and excellent flavor, unmatched by the oils of the more Southernly districts of the country.

Write us for samples and prices

UNCO BRAND oil is available in original 57 gallon drums or in 6 and 1 gallon cans, quart and pint cans, all shipped to the purchaser in the original Italian packages.

We recommend covering for your future Olive Oil requirements at this time, as prices are very low at present. Recent advices from Italy indicate that the market is now at rock bottom levels.

UNGERER & COMPANY

13-15 WEST 20TH STREET

NEW YORK

New Products

"PREFERE" COSMETICS

Preferred Products Corp., Kokomo, Ind., is marketing a new line of cosmetics under the name, "Prefere."

"INTRACELLULAR PREPARATION"

Von Wertaur Laboratories, Ltd., New York, is marketing a new product called, "Intracellular Preparation."

"LYGEL"

Lehn & Fink, Inc., has introduced a new product for feminine hygiene, "Lygel." The "Lygel Kits" are listed at $6.00 per dozen to retail at $1.00 each, and the "Lygel Refills" are listed at $1.50 per dozen to retail at 75 cents each.

JOAN CROMWELL CREAMS

Joan Cromwell, New York, cosmetics, is marketing a lemon cream, a cold cream, and a vanishing cream, packed in one-pound jars, listed at $1.19 per dozen tax included.

HALIVER OIL, PLAIN

Parke, Davis & Co., has announced a second haliver oil product, "Haliver Oil, Plain." This is being placed on the market to supply the demand for a highly concentrated vitamin A in the smallest possible bulk. It is said to have a natural vitamin A potency 100 times greater than that of high-grade cod-liver-oil and a natural vitamin D potency 15 to 20 times that of cod-liver oil. The new product is supplied in 10 cc. vials and in capsules 50 to the box.

KOKET 3 WEEKS COMPACT

Koket, Providence, R. I., has introduced a new leather-covered compact which holds a three-weeks supply of loose powder without danger of spilling.

FRITZBORO LIME CONCENTRATE

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, has announced the development of a new lime flavor, "Fritzboro Lime Concentrate." It is described as being even more soluble and somewhat more stronger than the lemon and orange concentrates previously introduced by this organization, yet retaining undiminished their keeping properties and natural fresh fruit flavor character. The advantages of the natural whole oils and of the terpeneless products are said to be combined without the disadvantages of either.

NUSHEEN HAIR DYE

Nusheen, Inc., New York, is merchandising a new method of coloring the hair by the use of "Nusheen Instant Liquid" and the "Nusheen Fountain Applicator." The product is made in twelve shades and has for its primary purpose the covering of the new root growth between dye applications. B. Mullin is general sales manager.

Cup donated by F. W. D. A. for best Pharmacy Week window display.

Price Announcements

MAX FACTOR UNCHANGED

Sales Builders, Inc., distributors of Max Factor products, Los Angeles, has announced that there will be no change in wholesale or retail prices and no tax added on Max Factor's "Society Make-Up" and that these items should be listed at $1.80 and $9.60 per dozen for the 50c and $1.00 items respectively.

ODORONO DEPILATORY DOWN

Northam Warren Sales Co., Inc., New York, has announced a reduction in price on "Odorono Cream Depilatory." The large tube, formerly $1.00 now retails for 60c, while the small tube, formerly 50c now retails for 35c.

DECHOLIN LOWER

Riedel-de-Haen, Inc., New York, has announced a reduction in price of 25 per cent. and an improvement in the packaging of "Decholin," the Company's pure bile acid and marketed under that name.

Literature

DOW BOOKLETS

Dow Chemical Co.'s sales booklets were commented upon in the September 8 issue of "Printers' Ink." The company's method for securing attractive, attention-getting frontispieces was the subject of the article.

GENERAL DRUG AROMATICS

General Drug Co., New York, has issued a bulletin describing the following new odor notes of particular interest to the compounder: "Gardeniol 2483," Highly concentrated gardenia aroma; "Jasmolid 2435" and "Jasmolid 2436" for Soap" Jasmine bodies with typical bread-like note of the French jasmine. Do not color; "Muscamber 2422," has a warm note, reminiscent of ambrette seed oil. Is a fixative and blender, used for fancy odors. Does not color; "New Mown Hay 2440": Heavy odor suggesting hay from the mountains and hay seed. Is especially recommended for producing an after-odor of "Fougere"; "New Mown Hay 2437 for Soap:" Does not discolor milled soap; "Oponiax 2441" and Oponiax 2438 for Soap." Persistent Opoponax bodies which do not discolor; "Phylloflor 2442:" Highly concentrated, with typical odor of green wood; "Rosein 2439:" Embodying the aroma of the tea rose, does not color; "Vetirisia 2434:" Very adherent Orris base for violet and fancy odors.

Removals

HARRAH LABORATORIES

Harrah Laboratories, Charleston, W. Va., has moved to new quarters at 410 Charleston st., that city.

DURRANT SALES CO.

Durrant Sales Co., Kansas City, announces its removal to 3625 Main st., that city.

Feuchter Joins Glyco

Glyco Products Co. Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., announces the appointment of Harold W. Feuchter as sales representative for the Buffalo district. He was formerly research chemist for the National Aniline & Chemical Co. and will be glad to render service on emulsifying agents, synthetic resins and waxes.

Discontinues Carbonic Gas

Bishop & Babcock Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, manufacturer of soda fountains, carbonic gas, brewing machinery, heating specialties, automobile parts and other products, announces that it has discontinued the soda fountain and carbonic gas divisions of its business. It will continue in all its other lines from its factory in Cleveland. The company's branches distributing soda fountains and carbonic gas were discontinued August 1, 1932.

The cylinders used in its carbonic gas division have been sold to The Liquid

Toilet Preparations Stand or Fall on the Quality of their **Basic Ingredients**

Neither secret formula nor manufacturing skill alone insure successful selling quality. The grade of basic materials you use, in the long run, makes or breaks your product. Over 40 years of highly successful experience with manufacturers and packers attest our ability to contribute the grade and variety of basic ingredient that will creditably take care of your product's quality.

Almond Meal	FACTOLAC	Irish Moss
Balsam Tolu	Gum Arabic	Lavender Flowers
Benzoin Gum	Gum Tragacanth	Olibanum
Chalk (Precipitated)	Henna	Orris Root
Chinese Shavings	Henasoap Shampoo	Quince Seed
Cuttle Fish Bone	Indian Gum (Karaya)	Powdered White Soap

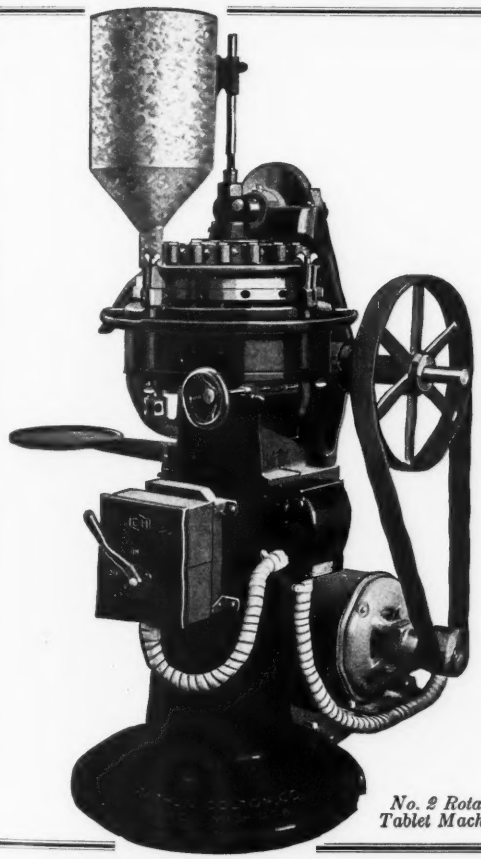
QUINCE SEED OF THE HIGHEST OBTAINABLE QUALITY

HOPKIN'S NEUTRAL WHITE SOAP—Powdered, Granulated. Contains NO SOAP Bark, Free Alkali, Free Acid, heavy metals. Totally free of rosin, sugar and foreign matter.

FREE at your request: The Hopkins "BASIC INGREDIENTS" booklet. Useful, informative, valuable.

J. L. HOPKINS & CO.

Importers. Millers. Manufacturers
220 Broadway (at Fulton St.) N.Y.



No. 2 Rotary Tablet Machine

New and Improved!

We have no yearly models—but improvements and refinements are being constantly added to Colton machines.

There are over five hundred Colton Rotaries in use.

Superior design, sturdy construction and ease in operation have made this possible.

The No. 2 Rotary Tablet Machine has such desirable features as *positive pressure*, eliminating varying thicknesses of tablets; *hardened steel gear drive*, eliminating frequent replacement of worms used on other makes, and *sliding upper punch holders*, to hold the punches rigidly, enabling the manufacture of special shaped tablets most satisfactorily.

Write for Catalogs.

ARTHUR COLTON COMPANY

2620 East Jefferson Ave.

Detroit, Michigan

Carbonic Corp., Chicago, and an arrangement has also been made with that company for the handling of the soda fountain inventory.

Harry D. Koenig & Co., New York, "Martha Washington" cosmetics, has moved into larger quarters in the same building at 261 Fifth ave., that city.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J., has announced a change in name for its soapless shampoo, formerly sold under the name "Euthol" and now called "Admiración."

Pharmacy

U.S.P. Deletions

The subcommittee on scope of the U. S. P. Revision Committee has issued lists of deletions and admissions decided upon for the eleventh edition of the Pharmacopia. Specific criticisms and suggestions are asked by the committee, such comment to be sent to the general chairman of the committee, Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, Woodland ave. and 43rd st., Philadelphia. The list follows:

Deletions

Aconitine; Benzaldehyde; Buchu; Calcium glycerophosphate; Capsicum oleoresin; Cimicifuga; Cinchonidine sulphate; Colchicum corm; Colocynth; Colombo; Cotarnine chloride; Cubeb; Elaterin; Elm bark; Eucalyptus. Extracts:—Colchicum corm; Colocynth; Colocynth compound.

Ferric chloride; Ferric phosphate, soluble; Ferrous carbonate, saccharated; Ferrous sulphate, exsiccated; Fluidextracts: Belladonna leaves; Buchu; Cimicifuga; Cinchona; Colchicum seed; Eucalyptus; Hydrastis; Hyoscyamus; Pomegranate; Rhubarb; Senega; Squill; Sumac berries; Uva ursi.

Gambier; Gamboge; Glycerite of phenol; Guaiacol carbonate; Hydrastis; Hyoscyamine hydrobromide; Infusion of digitalis; Jalap; Jalap resin; Krameria; Lead monoxide; Lime liniment (carron oil); Lobelia; Manna; Mercuric iodide, red. Mixtures: Glycyrrhiza, compound (brown); Morphine hydrochloride.

Oils: Cajeput; Caraway; Croton. Ointments:—Iodoform; Lead oleate; Paraformaldehyde; Phosphorus. Pills:—Asafetida; Mild mercurcus chloride, compound (compound cathartic); Phosphorus; Pilocarpine hydrochloride; Plasters:—Capsicum; Lead oleate; Pomegranate bark. Powders:—Jalap, compound; Rhubarb, compound; Pumpkin seed.

Quassia; Quinine hydrobromide; Quinine hydrochloride; Quinine tannate; Salicin; Scammony Mexican; Scammony resin; Senega. Solutions:—Arsenous and mercuric iodides, Chlorinated soda; Iron and ammonia acetate; Lead subacetate; Potassium arsenite; Potassium citrate; Potassium hydroxide; Sodium hydroxide; Zinc chloride; Strontium salicylate; Strophanthus; Sulphonmethane; Sumac berries. Syrups:—Rhubarb; Senega; Squill, compound.

Tetanus antitoxin, crude. Tinctures:—Asafetida; Cardamom; Cinchona; Colombo; Gambier, compound; Krameria; Lobelia; Rhubarb; Strophanthus; Valerian, ammoniated. Troches:—Ammonium chloride; Tannic acid; Uva ursi.

Admissions

Acriflavin; Antimeningococcus serum; Antipneumococcus serum, type 1; Antiseptic iodine solution (exact formula to be determined); Carbon dioxide; Chinifon (sodium-iodoxyquinolin sulphonate). Digitalis solution for injection; Diphtheria toxin for Schick test; Diphtheria toxoid; Emulsion of mineral oil; Ephedrine; Ephedrine sulphate; Ethylene for anesthesia; Fluorescein; Histamine; Histamine acid phosphate; Iron arsenate (standardize for ampul manufacture); Iron arsenate (standardize for ampul manufacture); Iron citrate, green (standardize for ampul manufacture); Liver extract; Phenobarbitol, soluble; Rabies vaccine; Solution of histamine acid phosphate; Tetraiodophenolphthalein-sodium; Tuberculin, old; Typhoid vaccine.

The members of the U. S. P. sub-committee on scope are:—Dr. Reid Hunt, chairman; Dr. W. A. Bastedo, Dr. E. J. G. Bearsdley, Dr. O. W. Bethea, Dr. C. L. Brown, Dr. Henry Christian, Dr. M. S. Dooley, A. G. DuMez, Dr. C. W. Edmunds, Dr. Bernard Fantus, Dr. A. D. Hirschfelder, J. Leon Lascoff, C. H. La Wall, Dr. G. W. McCoy, C. E. Nelson, Dr. G. B. Roth, L. A. Seltzer, Dr. V. E. Simpson, Dr. Isaac Starr, Dr. A. L. Tatum, Dr. C. V. Wood, and Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr.

Retailers Move Against Fraud

A campaign against counterfeiting or illegal substitution of nationally advertised products will be started by the recently created National Association of Cosmetic Retailers, it was reported in the *N. Y. "Times,"* September 11. A policing service will be maintained to report such attempts and, when counterfeiting is uncovered, it will be reported to both the manufacturer of the product involved and to the proper police authorities for criminal prosecution.

A second plan of the association involves the collection of merchandise information of such a nature as to make it possible for retailers to avoid overstocking slow-moving and unpopular items. The group will also concern itself with local and Federal legislation to enable cosmetic retailers to pursue their business profitably. A membership drive has been started and many retail outlets have already been lined up. The association is not limited to beauty shops but has opened its membership to all retail outlets for cosmetics.

Distribution Study

The Industrial Bureau of Springfield, Ohio, has just completed a new distribution study of Southwestern Ohio. Readers of THE DRUG & COSMETIC INDUSTRY interested in the Southwestern Ohio market can secure a copy without expense by writing to the bureau.

A.M.A. Accepts

SCARLET FEVER TOXIN

Scarlet Fever Streptococcus Toxin and Scarlet Fever Immunity Test, manufactured by National Drug Co., Philadelphia.

A.D.A. Accepts

EPHRAIM DENTAL CREAM

Ephraim Dental Cream, distributed by Jerome W. Ephraim, Inc., New York.

ZANOL TOOTH PASTE

Zanol Tooth Paste, manufactured by American Products Co., Cincinnati.

A.D.A. Rejects

SUBIDIN AND MYODINE

Subidin and Myodine, manufactured by I-O-Dine Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, the former because an adequate statement of composition is not given; it is marketed with unwarranted therapeutic claims; and it represents an article which has not been shown to possess advantages over tincture of iodine diluted; and the latter because an adequate statement of composition is not given; it is advertised to the public directly and through the profession in such manner as to promote potentially harmful self-medication; it is marketed with unwarranted therapeutic claims; and it represents an unnecessary addition to the dental materia medica. It has not been proved by the submitted evidence that Myodine will do anything that tincture of iodin diluted 1.15 will not do.

PYOR-CHLORIDE

Pyor-Chloride, manufactured by Lindsey Laboratories, Santa Barbara, Calif., because it is an unscientific, needlessly complex mixture marketed with therapeutic claims that are not supported by adequate evidence and because it is marketed under a name noninforming as to composition.

SED-A-REX

Sed-A-Rex, manufactured by Epicol Products Co., Minneapolis, because it represents an unscientific mixture of antipyretics, analgesics and a laxative;

CHEMICAL
E.C. KLIPSTEIN AND SONS CO.
MANUFACTURERS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

TOLYL ALDEHYDE F. F. C.

(Para Methyl Benzaldehyde)

Tolyl Aldehyde is milder in odor and more stable than Benzaldehyde. It is often preferred to the latter for use in bouquet odors, artificial fruit flavors, and as an intermediate in the synthesis of dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, and aromatic chemicals.

Large scale production enables us to offer this Aldehyde at moderate prices, and we solicit inquiries from any one interested in testing, or in developing new uses, for this product.

E. C. KLIPSTEIN & SONS CO.
INCORPORATED
Manufacturers of Synthetic Organic and other Chemicals
Sales Offices:
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
New York, N. Y.

Agfa

CYCLAMAL AGFA

100 per cent

A synthetic body with an odor of surprising intensity--a true reproduction with all of the natural characteristics of the Cyclamen of the Alps. Possesses great fixing power.

CYCLAMAL presents a new base for Cyclamen, Lily of the Valley, Mimosa, and Lime Blossom scents, and effects a pleasing change in Lilac and fancy odors.

For soap compounds and low-priced perfumery we recommend "CYCLAMAL AGFA FOR SOAP."

In 1899, the AGFA developed Methyl Anthranilate. Since that time, the AGFA has developed a long list of aromatic chemicals for use in cosmetics and perfumes. In all of this development work, it has been the AGFA'S constant endeavor to produce synthetic bodies of the highest possible quality and in accordance with the most modern scientific methods.

From time to time in these pages we shall call your attention to some of the outstanding synthetic chemicals produced by the AGFA. We shall be glad at all times to cooperate with regard to inquiries concerning their use and to furnish adequate samples for practical experimentation.

GENERAL DRUG CO.
170 Varick Street
New York
907 Elliott Street
Windsor, Ont.
556 W. Congress Street
Chicago, Ill.
Phone: HArrison 7441

the name is not informing of the composition, but is therapeutically suggestive; it is sold with unwarranted therapeutic claims: it is a combination advertised directly to the public and through the profession in such manner as to encourage potentially harmful self-medication and is thus contrary to the public interest; and a statement of composition does not appear on the package.

Tax on Repackaged Cosmetics

Bureau of Internal Revenue has issued the following ruling of special interest to those who repackage cosmetics. It concerns tax liability and reads as follows:

The term "manufacturer or producer" as used in the act, includes a person who produces a taxable article by processing, manipulating, or changing the form of an article, or produces a taxable article by combining or assembling two or more articles.

Any charges for containers, coverings, etc., incident to placing the article in condition, packed ready for shipment, shall be included as a part of the sale price for the purpose of computing the tax. Therefore, the amount paid for the article and its covering or container is the baseis for computing the tax, even though the charges for such container or covering are billed separately on the invoice.

If a producer of compacts makes the container and purchases the filler from other sources, the tax will attach to the price for which he sells the complete assembly. The filler, however, may be purchased tax free under an exemption certificate in accordance with Article 7, Regulation 46 of the revenue act of 1932. If the manufacturer of the container has paid a tax on the filler, a credit may be claimed for the amount of tax paid on the filler when he files his return covering sales of the assembly.

If a person is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of compact containers and purchases the cosmetic or filler from another manufacturer and assembles the two articles, the assembling of them is considered a process of manufacture and a tax will attach to the sale of the complete article.

Where a person purchases the cosmetics or fillers and containers from different manufacturers and assembles them into a complete article, he is considered a manufacturer of the assembly and will be liable for the tax when the complete article is sold, but is allowed a credit for any tax paid on the articles composing the assembly.

Where you sell face powder and other such products in bulk, they are subject to the tax. However, if they are packaged or bottled by the purchaser in sizes suitable for sale to the retail trade, in this instance the purchaser must pay the tax on the price for which the article is sold by him. If the original manufacturer has paid a tax on the bulk goods, the purchaser may claim a credit on his return for the amount of tax. The bulk goods may also be purchased tax free under an exemption certificate in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation 46 of the revenue act of 1932.

Corner of model drug store in Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Proprietaries Off 21%

The Bureau of the Census has announced that, according to a preliminary tabulation of data collected in the census of manufacturers taken in 1932, patent or proprietary medicines and compounds to the value of $248,205,000 (at f. o. b. factory prices) were manufactured in the United States in 1931, a decrease of 21 per cent. as compared with $313,753,311 reported for 1929, the last preceding census year.

Of the 1931 total, $200,669,000 was contributed by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of patent or proprietary medicines and compounds and $47,536,000 by establishments engaged primarily in other lines of manufacture. This total represents patent or proprietary medicine to the amount of $172,648,000 and patent or proprietary compounds to the amount of $75,557,000.

Patent or proprietary medicine comprise the following: For sale to the general public, $120,050,000; ethical specialties (dispensed on physicians' prescriptions or through physicians), $52,598,000.

The items that make up the total for patent or proprietary compounds are as follows: Antiseptics, $22,006,000; deodorants (other than for human use), $1,467,000; germicides, $1,513,000; disinfectants, $5,335,000; household insecticides, $12,514,000; agricultural insecticides and fungicides (produced by establishments in the "patent or proprietary medicines and compounds" industry only), $8,294,000); disinfectants and insecticides not reported by kind, $2,540,000; boiler compounds, $3,348,000; household ammonia, $1,010,000; other compounds $17,530,000.

Advertising

Industry's Advertising Off

Expenditures during August by the drugs and cosmetics industry for advertising in national magazines and farm magazines amounted to $1,705,996, a decrease of 23.2% from $2,224,108 spent during August a year ago. National magazines accounted for $1,682,165 of the total, off 23.5%, and farm magazines accounted for $23,831, off 1.7%. Of the total in national magazines, $1,337,603 went for cosmetics while $344,562 went for medical and proprietary items, according to Dorrance, Sullivan & Co., New York.

Expenditures for the first eight months of the year in these two media amounted to $18,718,385, a decline of 20.2% from total of $23,461,569 for corresponding period of 1931. National magazines were behind 20.3% with $18,395,633, and farm magazines were behind 18.8% with $322,752.

Radio broadcasting over national networks during July was 23.7% greater than July 1931, but increase was not as large as for first 7 months of year, when a gain of 78.7% was registered. July expenditures were $560,368 as compared with $452,839 last year, while the seven-months' expenditure was $5,684,910 as compared with $3,181,914.

Burma-Shave Jingles

Burma Vita Co., Minneapolis, has received from free lance contributors more than 2,000 Burma-Shave jingles during the past year for its 1933 road sign advertising. The contributions were submitted as a result of the offer of the company to pay $100 for each jingle or slogan accepted. Selections of 15 new jingles for the company's now famous system of road sign advertising will be made in October.

Though the plan is said by some authorities to controvert principles of advertising, sales have grown steadily since 1926, when the company first tested the selling value of the road signs with an appropriation of $200. The experiment was made at Albert Lea, Minn. A sales increase of between 10 and 15 per cent. will be made this year, according to Allan G. Odell, advertising manager.

Burma-Shave road signs are placed in series of six, 100 feet apart, so that the eye of the motorist can move from first to last easily and naturally. Today more than 4,000 sets of signs have been placed on the principal highways of 34 states.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH AND MORE IN LEMON FLAVOR

Cost per pound of Lemon Oil and cost per unit of Lemon Flavor in your finished goods must have a definite relationship, one to the other. For higher flavoring value buy EXCHANGE OIL OF LEMON.

Exchange BRAND

Sold to the American market exclusively through

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick Street
New York City

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
78-84 Beekman Street
New York City

Products Department
California Fruit Growers Exchange
Ontario, California

CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC
MENTHOL SYNTHETIC CRYSTALS
THYMOL, U. S. P. PRIME WHITE CRYSTALS

UREA C. P. and Technical
TERPIN HYDRATE U. S. P.
URETHANE U. S. P.

Products of SCHERING-KAHLBAUM, A. G., Berlin

Imported exclusively by:

SHERKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc.
75 West Street New York, N. Y.
Tel: BOwling Green 9-7482

Elizabeth Arden, Inc., New York, foreign advertising to N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., that city.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, "Bromo Quinine" etc., to Stack Goble Advertising Agency, Chicago.

Dick Dunn Drug Products Co., St. Louis, distributors of proprietaries to John Ring, Jr., that city.

G. Ceribelli & Co., New York, U. S. agent for "Brioschi", to U. S. Advertising Corp., that city.

Vapo-Cresolene Co., New York, to Rudolph Mosse, Inc., that city.

Odor-Away Co., Fort Worth, Texas, deodorant, to Hubbard Advertising, that city.

Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Calif., to Drake Advertising Agency, San Francisco.

Financial

Industry's Stock Up 82%

Prices of common stocks of drug and cosmetic corporations have gained 82 per cent over the low for the year registered in June and are now nearly up to the highs for year recorded in February, according to the Standard Statistics Co., New York. A comparison over recent weeks of the indexes for drugs and cosmetics company stocks and for 351 industrials follows:

		1926 average equals 100	
		Drugs and Cosmetics	*351 Industrials*
1932			
Aug.	10	70.7	52.1
	17	71.0	50.4
	24	78.2	55.1
	31	76.3	55.5
Sept.	7	82.5	61.6
1932	High	88.3	61.6
	Low	45.0	31.9
1931	High	133.8	114.7
	Low	82.8	51.4

Earnings and Dividends

AMER. HOME EARNS $2.37

For the six months ended June 30, the American Home Products Corp. reports consolidated net earnings of $1,448,512 after all expenses, depreciation, and Federal taxes. This equals $2.37 a share on 611,000 outstanding no-par capital shares, comparing with $2.77 a share for the like period last year. The corporation has declared the usual monthly dividend of 35 cents a share, payable October 1 to stock of record September 11.

COTY EARNS $0.20

Coty, Inc., has reported for six months ended June 30: Net income after taxes, depreciation and other charges, $311,973, equal to 20 cents a share on 1,536,194 no par capital shares, against $433,909, or 28 cents a share on 1,535,955 shares last year. Quarter ended June 30. Net income after same charges, $129,180, equal to 8 cents a share, against $182,793, or 12 cents a share, in preceding quarter and $118,504, or 8 cents a share for second quarter last year.

DRUG, INC., EARNS $2.19

Consolidated net income of $7,684,021 has been reported by Drug, Inc., for the six months ended June 30, after all charges. This is the equivalent of $2.19 a share on 3,501,499 no-par capital shares outstanding and compares with $10,656,053, or $3.04 a share on the same number of shares, for the first half of last year.

Current assets on June 30 stood at $58,830,145, including cash of $14,637,704 and marketable securities of $11,842,359, as against current liabilities of $8,350,523, a ratio of seven to one. On December 31, 1931, cash stood at $16,085,311 and marketable securities at $10,132,520. Marketable securities in both cases were stated at cost, but provision was made for a reserve to bring them to market value as of June 30. Of the total of marketable securities approximately $9,000,000 was in U. S. Government securities, municipal bonds, call loans and certificates of deposit.

W. C. Watt, treasurer of the company, issued the following statement in connection with the report:

It is significant that earnings for the first six months of 1932 have covered the dividend requirements by a substantial margin. The stability of the company has been indicated by the continuation throughout the depression period of the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share. Possibly one of the most important factors accounting for this favorable condition, in addition to the character of the products, has been the corporation's policy of maintaining a consistent expenditure in national advertising for its products.

We are convinced that advertising has been of great importance in maintaining a satisfactory sales volume.

The consolidated income account for the six months ended June 30 compared with the first half of last year as follows:

	1932	*1931*
Gross profit	$30,477,442	$35,780,215
Operating expenses	20,275,508	23,602,908
Operating profit	10,201,934	12,177,307
Other income	1,061,669	1,961,939
Total income	11,263,603	14,139,246
Depreciation	1,171,659	1,151,171
Interest	1,065,750	1,091,250
Federal taxes	1,342,173	1,240,771
Subsidiary dividends	3,325	3,544
Net income	7,680,696	10,652,510
Dividends	7,002,998	7,002,998
Surplus	677,698	3,649,512

LAMBERT DIVIDEND $1.00

Lambert Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the capital stock, payable October 1, September 17. Three months ago an extra dividend of $1 was declared, with the quarterly distribution of $1, the latter comparing with a quarterly payment of $2 a share paid previously.

McKESSON EARNS $0.51

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., reports profit from operations for the six months ended June 30 of $1,432 after depreciation, interest, expenses, Federal taxes, and minority interest comparing with a profit of $1,300,381 for the corresponding period of last year. This equals one-third cent a share on 428,045 shares of $50-par 7 per cent. convertible preference stock and it compares with a net per share of $3.04 per perference share, or 51 cents a share on 1,074,734 common shares, after preference dividend requirements for the first half of last year.

In its report for the period, the corporation added the sum of $44,547 to the profit from operations, making a net profit of $45,979 for the period, or 10 cents a share on the outstanding preference stock. This added item represented excess provision for Federal taxes for prior periods less current provision for Federal and foreign income taxes.

	6 mos. ended June 30	
	1932	*1931*
Net sales	$53,132,328	$60,996,637
Costs and expenses	52,443,062	58,948,622
Depreciation	329,042	323,360
Profit on sales	$360,224	$1,724,655
Other income	495,376	554,979
Total income	$855,600	$2,279,634
Minority interest	38,096	44,858
Other charges	95,558	109,859
Interest	720,514	706,092
Federal tax, etc.	.....	118,445
Profit	$1,432	$1,300,380
Excess tax provision	*44,547	.....
Net profit	$45,979	$1,300,380

*Excess provision for Federal taxes of prior periods, less current provision for Federal and foreign income taxes.

The consolidated income account of the corporation and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30 compared with the statement as of the same date last year as follows:

The consolidated balance sheet as of June 30 showed current assets of $53,206,949, including $2,382,068 cash, and current liabilities of $10,322,129, leaving an indicated net working capital of $42,884,820. These figures compared with current assets of $56,809,876, including $3,504,734 cash; current liabilities of $11,008,340, and an indicated net working capital of $45,801,536 on the same date last year. Total assets amounted to $79,216,449 as compared with $83,318,222 on June 30, 1931.

A.D.S. Increases Capital

American Druggists' Syndicate, Inc., Long Island City, and V. Vivaudou, Inc., New York, have filed certificates in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, increasing the amount of their capital stock from $1,000 to $100,000 each.

Budd Aromatic Increases Capital

Budd Aromatic Chemical Company, this city, has increased its capitalization from 100 shares with no par value to 500 shares of $100 preferred stock and 3,000 shares with no par value.

New Chilean Drug Commission

Control of prices of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations in Chile has been vested in a new commission by decree law No. 201, published July 25. The commission, which will operate under the

For

OXYCHOLESTERIN CREAMS

● ● ● Distinguish your product with the use of this *absolutely odorless* absorption base. Beautiful tissue creams, hormone creams, cold creams, ointments and all-purpose creams (European type) can now be easily prepared with PROTEGIN X. This superior base contains the only active and important ingredient of lanolin—with none of lanolin's objectionable features. It serves as a skin lubricant and insures a stable product with easily absorbable properties.
Our laboratories and manufacturing experience are at your disposal. Do not hesitate to call upon us regarding your formulas or other manufacturing problems.

Specify the only absolutely odorless absorption base—

PROTEGIN X

TH. GOLDSCHMIDT CORP.

70 Pine Street BOwling Green 9-6335 New York City

POWCO

LABORATORY CONTROLLED BRAND REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

NEUTRAL POWDERED SOAPS

For dentifrices and other toilet preparations

Samples submitted upon request

CONCENTRATED SHAVING CREAM BASE

Removes the uncertainty from shaving cream manufacture

JOHN POWELL & CO., INC.

114 E. 32d Street, New York, N. Y.

PERSIAN QUINCE SEED!

That has the *three* characteristics of value:—

(1) Mucilaginous content.
(2) Color of solution after extraction of mucilage by water.
(3) Freedom from adulteration, dirt, and other inert materials.

We offer you Quince Seed that will provide the *greatest value per dollar expended.*

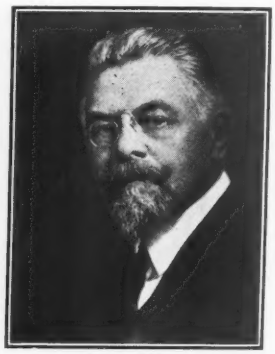
Send for samples and compare

Ministry of Health, will have seven members, an official of the ministry, two representatives of importing firms, two representatives of drug store owners, and two technical experts. All are to be named by the President of the Republic. The function of the commission will be to determine the maximum price of imported specialties as well as the retail prices of all drugs and pharmaceuticals. One American member has been named to serve. In the first two weeks following the signing of the new law, nothing was actually done by the commission except to hold its first organizing meeting at which only general discussions, were carried on. Importers are looking to the commission, working in close co-operation with the commission on Foreign Exchange Control, to achieve a better division of foreign exchange needed by the various drug importers.

Peter R. Dreyer

Peter R. Dreyer, president of P. R. Dreyer Inc., New York, died suddenly at his home at Darien, Conn., on August 30, of a heart attack, although apparently in perfect health.

Mr. Dreyer had been actively engaged in the essential oil business for about thirty years and had become one of the outstanding figures in the industry. He was born on his father's estate at Kehlet, Sillerup, Denmark, and educated at the Preparatory School and College of Haderslev, Denmark. After graduation he



Peter R. Dreyer

obtained his early commercial training with a prominent import and export firm of Hamburg, traveling for them and other firms in Scandinavia.

Soon after coming to the United States, in the late eighties, he formed a partnership with John Diehl, under the name of Diehl & Dreyer. Subsequently he continued the business alone broadening its scope and entering the essential oil business. His first representations were those of Sozio & Andrioli, Grasse, France and of Leon Givaudan, Geneva, Switzerland. This business was merged in 1909 with that of Stanley Jordan Co. of which firm Mr. Dreyer was Vice-President. A year later he became associated with Ungerer and Co., where he continued until 1918. In that year he was offered the management of the essential oil department of Rockhill & Vietor, which he conducted successfully until the dissolution of that firm in 1922. Mr. Dreyer then established himself for his own account, taking over the American agency of Bertrand Freres S. A., Grasse; of the Naarden Chemical Works, Holland, and of Brodr. Aarsaether A-S, Aalesund, Norway. In 1927 the business was incorporated, with Mr. Dreyer as president. From its very inception it was successful, largely due to Mr. Dreyer's unusual knowledge of the field, untiring activity and outstanding integrity in all his dealings. His death is recognized as a loss to the essential oil industry.

Dr. Dreyer leaves surviving him his wife and their daughter, Mrs. Orrin C. Isbell. He was a member of the New York Merchants' Association, the Drug and Chemical Club, the Old Colony Club, the Brooklyn Heights Association, the Brooklyn Museum, and of St. John's Lodge No. 1 A. F. & A. M. In the many years of his association with this industry he built up a wide circle of friends, who were shocked to learn of his sudden and untimely death.

James W. Johnson

James Wood Johnson, former president and one of the founders of Johnson & Johnson, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J., died September 1, aboard the S. S. "Majestic" while en route to his home at Bernardsville, N. J., from Scotland, where he had been staying since last June. He was seventy-six years old and had been in ill health for several years.

He was at one time foreman of the Brooklyn, N. Y., factory of Seabury & Johnson, manufacturer of surgical supplies, of which his brother, the late Robert W. Johnson, was a member. Subsequently he joined with another brother, Edward M. Johnson, and formed the firm of Johnson & Johnson in December, 1885. Robert W. Johnson joined them a few years later, and the firm was incorporated, the business growing steadily, until today it is regarded as the largest of its kind in the world. When R. W. Johnson died in 1910, James W. Johnson took control of the business and remained at its head until he retired in 1920 because of poor health.

Albert G. Robinson

Albert Gardiner Robinson, from 1912 to 1927 connected with the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., and at the time of his retiral, treasurer of the company, died in his suite in the Chemist' Club, New York, August 30, aged 77. He was active in charitable work, an authority on New England houses and doorways, and a member of many New England societies, as well as the National Press Club, Cosmis Club, Harvard Travelers Club, Century Club and Chemists' Club.

Robert J. Eaton

Robert Jewell Eaton, 16 year old son of Melville C. Eaton, vice-president of the Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y., accidently shot and killed himself, September 7, while demonstrating a revolver to a group of friends in the family summer home at Chenango Lake, N. Y. He was a student at Culver where he was a junior member of the Black Horse Troop and winner of several horsemanship medals. During the past summer he had won several gliding contests held at Elmora, New York.

Henry C. Trumbower

Henry C. Trumbower, vice-president, John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, died unexpectedly, September 1, in a Chicago hotel, aged 65. He had been associated with the Wyeth firm for 40 years and was making a business trip to the West Coast at the time of his death.

New Incorporations

Laxseed Co., cosmetics—L. D. Fround, 38 Park Row, Manhattan $25,000.

Hexin, Inc., Wilmington, Del., medicines, drugs—Corporation Trust Co., 301,000 shs com.

International Sa-Lax Corp., Dover, Del., drugs, chemicals—Cooperative Corporation Co. of Delaware $500,000.

Samuel Miller Soap and Chemical Products—Otterbourg, Steindler & Houston, 200 5th Ave., Manhattan, 100 shs com.

Primrose House Sales Co., cosmetics—S. V. Ryan, Albany, N. Y., $2,000.

Minart Cosmetic Shoppe—M. G. Koenig, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, $10,000.

C. E. Mosso, druggist—W. D. Stiger, 149 Broadway, Manhattan $20,000.

Mr. Benny's Fifth Avenue Beauty Parlor—B. Schwartz, 232 Madison Ave., Manhattan, $5,000.

Malsto Corp., medicines—O. F. Malcolm, 253 W. 75th St., Manhattan, $25,000.

Mac Tag Laboratories, Inc., Wilmington, Del., drugs, chemical products—Colonial Charter Co., $30,000 and 2,000 shs com.

Sunbrown Products, pharmaceuticals—Prentice-Hall, Inc., 20 Exchange Pl., Manhattan $30,000.

Boyce Extract Co., cosmetics—Delatour, Kennedy & Miller, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn, $1,000.

Central Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., manufacture drugs—Barison & Barison, Jersey City, 200 shs com.

Mata-Hari, Inc., Washington, D. C., cosmetics—Louis L. Redding, Wilmington, Del., 100 shs com.

H. R. Laboratories, cosmetics—H. M. Flateau, 51 Chambers St., Manhattan, $200,000.

Ybry, Inc., Wilmington, Del., perfumeries, toilet powder—Corporation Trust Co., 30,000 shs com.

Standard Cut-Rate Stores Co., Philadelphia, drug stores—Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co., 250 shs com.

Hockey Chemists, drugs, chemicals—L. Jaffe, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 200 shs com.

Minerva Chemist, drugs—I. I. Apfel, 110 W. 40 St., Manhattan, 100 shs com.

Dentoza, toilet articles—G. A. Ferris, 10 E. 40 St., Manhattan, $50,000 pf. 500 shs com.

Buffalo-Marvay, cosmetics—C. E. Drane, Buffalo, $5,000.

Bakst Bros., drugs—Livingston & Livingston, 2 Lafayette St., Manhattan $100,000.

Charlamb Chemists, drugs—J. J. Hammer, 151 W. 40 St., Bronx, N. Y., 100 shs com.

Newburgh—Robert's Perfumery Stores, cosmetics—A. Teitler, 261 Broadway, Manhattan, $10,000.

Fay's Beauty Shop, beauty parlors—S. Ginsberg, 18 E. 41 St., Manhattan, $1,000.

Nelak Drug Co., chemicals, etc.—H. X. Blum, 11 W. 42 St., Manhattan, $10,000.

Lang, Inc., Leonia, N. J. drugs—Irving S. Reeve, Englewood, $10,000.

Goldban Pharmacal Co., Camden, N. J., druggists—Lewis Liberman, Camden, $1,000 shs com.

Pliny, cosmetics—C. Greenwald, 223 Broadway, Manhattan, 120 shs com.

L. & M. Drug and Chemical Co., druggists—H. G. Fromberg, 320 Broadway, Manhattan, $5,000.

Compania de Cosmetics, Ltd., Ridgefield Park, N. J., manufacture of Perfumes, cosmetics—Daly & Saltzberg, New York City, 2,500 shs com.

Dorothy Beauty Shop—R. C. Grosman, 250 W. 57 St., Manhattan, $5,000.

H. & H. Cosmetics, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., cosmetics—L. Edward Herrmann, Jersey City, 500 shs com.

HELP for SKIN CREAMS

● In MANUFACTURE

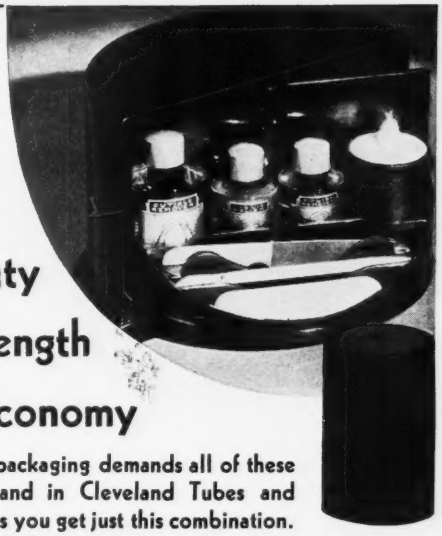
● In A-C-T-I-O-N!

LEXINOL

★ The benefits of LEXINOL in skin creams are direct, promoting economy and ease of manufacture, and definitely increasing effectiveness of action. LEXINOL inhibits fat-oxidation and hydrolysis, blends and emulsifies all ingredients, and intensifies softening and penetrating qualities noticeably. You can realize the importance of LEXINOL merits best by testing with a sample—sent without obligation.

AMERICAN LECITHIN CORP.

NEW YORK CITY ATLANTA, GA.



Beauty

Strength

Economy

Modern packaging demands all of these features, and in Cleveland Tubes and Containers you get just this combination. You will find a size and type for practically every packaging need in the Cleveland line, and you will also find that they are priced to appeal to your pocketbook. Write for complete details, samples and prices now!

The cotton picker above shows another use for Cleveland Containers

THE CLEVELAND CONTAINER CO.

10627 BEREA ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Detroit—Pittsburgh—Hoboken—Philadelphia—Rochester—Chicago

"FILMA-SEAL"

(the double seal of cap and film)

Is used on many Nationally known products.

PREVENTS

EVAPORATION — LEAKAGE — TAMPERING

Send us a few of your packages to "FILMA-SEAL" and we will prove its advantages to you.

FERDINAND GUTMANN & CO.

Brooklyn, New York

Trade Marks Reg. Pats. Pending

MYSORE GOVERNMENT Sandalwood Oil

Distilled from

Santalum Album

INSIST ON ORIGINAL CANS AND CASES

Agents for the United States and Canada

W. J. BUSH & CO.

(Incorporated)

Essential Oils

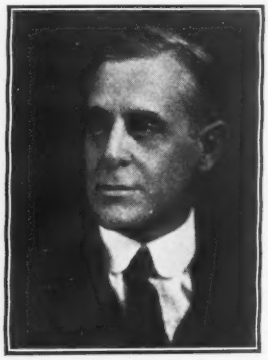
New York

Chicago National City, Calif. Montreal

William Hoskin Dies

William Hoskin, president of Hoskin & Co., Inc., New York, died at the home of his sister in Floral Park, N. Y., September 15. Widely known in the drug trade for his vivid personality and diversified interests, Mr. Hoskin was mainly concerned with and known for his activities in quinine and its salts.

Mr. Hoskin had many associates in Europe, South America, and the Far East where he traveled extensively in his early



William Hoskin

youth. For more than eighteen years he has represented Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co., of Japan, in this country, and carried on an extensive business with Japan in varied products with his many Japanese friends. In recent years he also represented Argasari & Co., a Dutch producer of quinine located in Holland.

Many in the trade will remember Mr. Hoskin as vice-president of Ralph L. Fuller & Co. at which time he opened and organized the London office for this company. Later he joined Rockhill & Vietor, which firm became, at the death of Mr. Rockhill, Vietor & Hoskin. Still later the firm became Hoskin & Co., Inc.

Pease Laboratories Organization

Pease Laboratories, Inc., New York, announces that the work formerly handled by L. C. Himebaugh who has become director of research for the Pepsodent Co., such as consulting, research, and testing services in antiseptics and disinfectants are now being handled under direct supervision of Dr. H. D. Pease, director of the laboratories and P. P. Gray, director of the department of chemistry.

Dr. Maines Joins Smith, Kline

Dr. Eugene L. Maines, formerly chief chemist of Strong, Cobb & Co., has become associated with Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, as sales manager of the company's special formula division. Prior to his association with Strong, Cobb & Co., he had been chief chemist and laboratory director with Bristol-Myers Co., Lehn & Fink, and J. L. Hopkins & Co.

Vitamin D from Annato Seed

Studies of native Porto Rican foods now being conducted by the School of Tropical Medicine of the University of Porto Rico under the auspices of Columbia University may result in the development of a product superior to cod-liver oil in vitamin D content and in the establishment of a new industry of economic importance on the island, Dr. George W. Bachman, acting director of the school, discloses in his annual report, made public at Columbia University Sept. 11.

The native product which has proved to be a potential basis for a new industry is the annato, or achiote, a seed used throughout Porto Rico for coloring rice, soups, meats and gravies.

"Preliminary work on vitamin D in the petroleum extract of achiote has been started," Dr. Bachman says in his report. "The reason for determining the vitamin D complex lies not only in its scientific interest but in the potential possibility of placing on the market a product superior in vitamin D content to cod-liver oil. If the petroleum extract proves negative, we will try direct irradiation with sunlight or with the mercury arc.

Dr. Guenther Returns

Dr. Ernest S. Guenther, chief research chemist, Fritzsche Bros., Inc., New York, returned September 5 on the S. S. "Vulcania" after a three-months trip abroad. Among the places he visited this year was Dalmatia where an essential oil industry is developing. He also made his usual visits to the Fritzsche establishment at Seillans, France, and also to Schimmel & Co., Miltitz, Germany.

Dr. West Sales Up

Tooth brush sales of the Western Co., Chicago, for the ten months ending July 31, 1932, were 3 per cent greater than the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, according to J. T. Woodside, president of the company, who also states that the firm's sales of tooth paste jumped 25 per cent. ahead of the volume of the previous year.

Because of the growing volume, the company has taken new quarters of 8,000 square feet on the 18th floor of the huge Merchandise Mart building to which will be moved on Oct. 1, the administrative, sales and advertising departments of the company.

Stable Supersaturated Calcium Gluconate Solutions

Concentrated solutions of calcium gluconate are mixed with small percentage of calcium mannonate. Mixture is filled hot into containers which are closed before crystalline mass has formed. Chemische Fabrik vormals Sandoz, Basel, Switzerland. G. P. No. 537,026, filed March 22, 1930.

Owl-Drug, Inc. Compromise

Judge Hahn of the California Superior Court, sitting at Los Angeles, has approved a petition to compromise a suit brought by W. W. Hindman in behalf of preferred stockholders of the Owl Drug Co., against Drug Inc., United Drug Co., and the Louis K. Liggett Co. The court held the settlement proposed was entirely fair and beneficial to Owl Drug Co. and its preferred shareholders and completely exonerated the officers of the defendant corporations from any wrongful actions or unlawful intent when they acquired the common stock of the Owl Drug Co. and control of its management.

The compromise approved by the court calls for the acceptance of an offer of the United Drug Co., to exchange one share of Drug, Inc., common stock for two and one-half shares of Owl Drug Co., preferred stock and to cancel an indebtedness of $500,000 covering goods sold to the Owl company by the United Drug Co. Approximately 43,000 shares of Owl Drug Co., preferred stock have been placed in escrow for the exchange and about 17,000 eligible shares remain undeposited. The settlement provides that the offer to exchange will remain open for thirty days from the date of the entry of the court's decree.

Nazare Marries Miss Guerlain

Francois Nazare, general manager of Dorothy Gray, Inc., New York, was married September 8 to Colette Guerlain, daughter of Pierre Guerlain, of Parfums Guerlain, Paris.

Phenyl Salicylate in Toilet Preparations

Phenyl salicylate or salol contains about 40% phenol. It has a strong antiseptic action. Its use in mouth washes, tooth pastes and tooth powders has been popular in the past but it has lost favor due to insufficient medical knowledge being possessed by makers of these preparations who used salol with the result that inflammation of the mucous membrane resulted. There are people who cannot tolerate this chemical no matter in what proportion it is used, but in general it is a valuable addition to oral preparations, provided it is used in the correct proportions. Salol should be used in mouth washes in proportion of about 1%. It is mixed with many substances commonly employed in compounding these preparations, including alcohol, peppermint oil, oil of cloves, anise oil, saccharin, cinnamon oil, etc., etc. About 1% salol is used in making tooth powders admixed with peppermint oil, oil of wintergreen, lemon oil, etc. and precipitated chalk. Less than half a per cent is used in making tooth pastes.

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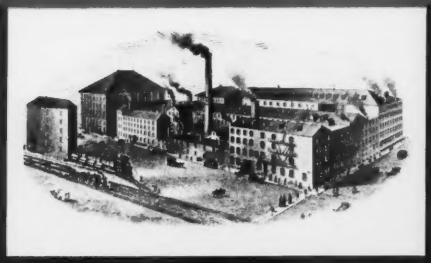

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Drug Markets

Review of conditions affecting markets and prices of chemicals, aromatics, essential oils, flavors, crude drugs and other raw materials, together with an alphabetical list of market prices.

Section also contains condensed review of patents and abstracts of particular interest to the chemist and those in charge of technical control.

Menthol Firmer Abroad

A decided firmness characterized the foreign market for menthol during the past month. Shipment quotations have been raised 35c per pound recently. This advance brought replacement costs to a level about equal to prices quoted here.

Japan moved large quantities of menthol to all consuming countries this year, and as this is between crop seasons, stocks there are not heavy.

The market on spot, however, continues unchanged at from $2.35 to $2.40 per pound. The situation in the primary has merely had the tendency to strengthen undertones here but has not developed strength sufficient to increase the low prevailing prices.

This is due primarily to the lack of support from buyers on spot during the past month. It is said that the leading consumers are stocked up for some time. When menthol broke through $3.00 per pound, these factors did considerable buying in order to equalize their costs, with the result that they are not at present interested in the market.

While stocks here are said to be fairly large, they are, for the most part, held in quarters noted for firmness and stability but it is unlikely that prices will be advanced without support from the leading consumers. The continued low rate of exchange is also a factor in keeping the market here at prices favorable to buyers for consumption.

The synthetic material is nominally quoted, most makers being inclined to sit back in the hopes of an advance in the natural material.

Glycerin Market Firmer

With the larger consuming season approaching, the glycerin market has taken on a firmer aspect. Refiners state that August shipments have compared fairly well with those noted during the preceding period.

Chemically pure sales are reported at full schedule of 10¼c per pound. The low prices now prevailing are expected to stimulate the demand as soon as the fall season is well under way. Increased buying is anticipated both from the anti-freeze and pharmaceutical consumers.

United States production and stocks of glycerin during the first half of 1932 are shown in the following table in comparison with the same period of the previous year. Statistics are from the Department of Commerce.

	Production	
	1931	*1932*
	Pounds	*Pounds*
Glycerin, crude		
80% basis	70,361,387	71,027,324
Dynamite	21,099,829	18,105,160
C. P.	37,438,713	33,270,286

Stocks in hands of producers on June 30		
	1931	*1932*
	Pounds	*Pounds*
Glycerin, crude		
80% basis	13,183,235	20,200,388
Dynamite	11,685,623	15,156,098
C. P.	10,778,964	13,565,980

Imports during the first half of 1932 were: Crude, 2,273,220 pounds, and refined 757,506 pounds, as compared with 5,803,859 pounds and 665,150 pounds, respectively, for the first six months of 1931.

Exports of glycerin (all grades) were 128,426 in the first half of 1932 and 165,420 in the corresponding months of 1931.

Alcohol Shipments Greater

The denatured alcohol market showed further gains in shipments to the consuming trades during the past month. The discount of 2½ per cent. allowed on August shipments resulted in good volume of deliveries to the anti-freeze trade who are now stocking up for the winter season. In accordance with the schedule of prices prevailing there are no further discount periods, the flat schedule again being in force.

Prices quoted f. o. b. works on the basic formula completely denatured alcohol No. 5 are:

C. D. A. 5 in drum carloads	$0.385
5 to 19 drums	0.445
1 to 4 drums	0.465

The situation, therefore, is such that the next few months will at least see prices steady, with the possibility that should demand this winter be greater than last, some price improvement would be likely.

Theobromine Lower

Theobromine alkaloid has been reduced during the past month 5c per pound. This item is now quoted at from $1.85 to $2.15 per pound as to quantity.

Cod Liver Oil Firmer

Cod liver oil continues to occupy a very firm position. Spot prices range from $17.50 to $20.00 per barrel according to brand and quantity. Dealers therefore approach the largest consuming season with optimism, the feeling being that considerable buying will be witnessed between now and the winter season.

The reported agreement at Ottawa with the Newfoundland Government as to the levying of a duty of 1s 4d per gallon on all imported foreign cod liver oil has created consternation in the London market. It is reported that strong representation will be made to the home Government as the quantity of Newfoundland oil is not sufficient to meet the home trade requirements the bulk of the production being exported to this country.

Cod liver oil exported from Newfoundland from January 1 to July 22, 1932, totaled 29,825 gallons as compared with 40,000 gallons for the same period in 1931.

Santonin at $50.00

Santonin experienced several declines during the past month that placed this article at a price basis that has not been equalled since 1914. The spot market in quantity is $50.00 per pound with a range to $60.00 per pound for smaller lots.

Increased production throughout the world resulted in sharper competition in a market that is characterized as dull. Considerable production from seed grown in this country is reported.

Leading factors now report that at current quotations there is more stability to the market as the declines have been severe and extended over a long period of time.

Tartar Emetic Reduced

Leading manufacturers of tartar emetic are quoting lower prices for this article. A reduction of 1c per pound was put into effect making the spot market now 27c per pound in barrels with 29c per pound being asked for lesser quantities. The U. S. P. commodity has been competitive as it has been moving in a slow fashion as a medicinal.

Mercury at New Low

The demand for mercury continues to be confined to comparatively small quantities. The weakness that has been characteristic of this commodity continues unabated. During the past month lots were sold at as low as $45.50 per flask but the late current market has recovered somewhat from this low figure. Spot price is now on the basis of from $47.00 to $48.00 per flask as to quantity.

Production in this country has declined rather sharply due to these low prices. Late reports from the west stated that mines in Nevada were closed. Total production today is said to be not more than from 300 to 400 flasks.

The weakness in the current market is, therefore, attributed to the small demand and the unmanageable surplus that was built up when price was above $70.00 per flask and production reached high levels. This material has not as yet gone into consuming channels.

The foreign situation continues without new feature other than that some differences are reported to exist between the Italian and Spanish producers. According to the workings of the cartel the agreements can only be wound up one year after denounciation. The Italian group has not as yet issued an official renouncement and efforts are therefore being continued to prevent a dissolution.

Mercurials Unchanged

Although the raw material declined further during the past month, the movement wa not reflected in the current spot market price for mercurials. The group as a whole was reported as about steady and subject to a demand at least equal to that of recent weeks.

Coumarin Reduced 50c

Coumarin during the past month has been reduced 50c per pound. The present schedule is:

100 lb. lots	$3.10 per pound
50 " "	3.15 " "
25 " "	3.25 " "
5 " "	3.35 " "

One pound cans are 15c per pound additional.

Leading producers are offering to contract for any quantity for shipment over the coming twelve months with protection against price decline as applied to undelivered quantities.

Aloin Unsettled

Aloin, although unchanged in price, is unsettled in undertone. Raw material has been comparatively cheap and contributed much to the competition that is noticed in this market. Demand has been characterized as about unchanged from that done recently.

Silver Nitrate Firmer

Silver nitrate is firmer with leading sellers naming 21⅞c to 23⅞c an ounce. Although demand has not shown improvement from business recently done, leading sellers have been forced to advance prices slightly as a result of the recent upward movement of the metal market.

Tartaric Acid Price Cut

Leading domestic producers of tartaric acid have further reduced prices during the past month. The reduction amounted to ½c per pound and is now quoted at 22½c per pound, crystal, granular or powder, in barrels. Smaller lots are 23c per pound.

Slightly more stability is said to exist at the new levels. Demand is little changed from the recently conservative volume.

The imported material is said to bring from ½c to 1c per pound more than the domestic as to quantity of business done.

Agar Unsettled

The market for agar agar is said to be subject to shading from existing schedules although no open reductions were noted during the past month. Number 1 is priced at from 60c to 62c per pound, with the number two grade selling at from 55c to 57c per pound in bales.

The market continues to present considerable competition in view of the small demand and the prevalence of large stocks. Importations so far this year seem to have been in excess of the ability of consumers to absorb the supplies available.

Rochelle Salts 13½c

Due to a further decline in the price of tartaric acid, leading producers of rochelle salt have again reduced prices ½c per pound. This U. S. P. commodity is now offered on spot in powder or crystal form in barrels at 13½c per pound. Lesser quantities can be obtained at 14c per pound.

Seidlitz Mixture Lower

Following the trend in Rochelle Salt, leading producers of Seidlitz Mixture have reduced prices ¼c per pound and are now offering spot goods at 11½c per pound in barrel lots. Lesser quantities are ½c per pound higher or 12c per pound. These prices are f. o. b. New York. The recent decline in raw material was passed along.

Cream of Tartar 17c

Domestic competition is still noticeable in the market for cream of tartar due principally to the fact that demand has been conservative. Spot price on the domestic article is 17c per pound in barrels and 17½c per pound for lesser quantities. The imported material is selling for ½c per pound more.

Acetanilid Steady

Acetanilid U. S. P. in barrels continues to be quoted at from 22c to 24c per pound. Although business is somewhat quiet the undertones are fairly firm. What little unsettlement appears in the item is attributed to the lack of expansion in orders but there has been no shading of quotations.

Russian Mineral Oil Lower

Russian mineral oils have been reduced in price during the past month. This has been done to bring prices more nearly in line with that prevailing on the domestic oils. The following schedule now prevails:

145-155 vis	$0.73	$0.78 per gallon
180-185 vis	0.78	0.83 " "
320-330 vis	0.85	0.88 " "

Citric Acid Competitive

Although citric acid is now selling at the lowest prices in many years, the competitive factor from imported material is still very keen. During the past month prices have again been revised. The current reduction amounted to 1c per pound. Crystal and granular in barrels is now offered at 29c per pound with powdered in barrels at 29½c per pound. In 100 pound kegs the usual advance of ½c per pound is asked. Prices are f.o.b. New York.

The movement of this article into consuming channels has held up to satisfactory levels as the weather has been favorable from the standpoint of consumption.

Cantharides Demand Small

The demand for cantharides seems to have declined considerably at the prevailing high prices. Stocks of Russian flies are nominal but there are ample supplies of the Chinese variety available at from 70c to 75c per pound. The powdered grade can be had at from 80c to 90c per pound as to quantity desired.

Citrate Reduction

Iron and ammonium citrate is lower in the spot market. Considerable competition among local sellers is said to have developed with the result that quotations have been reduced to the basis of from 42c to 44c per pound as to quantity. The previous range of prices was from 52c to 54c per pound.

Ephedrine at Low Price

Ephedrine alkaloid is quoted on spot at from $1.50 to $1.90 per ounce, hydrochloride $1.30 to $1.65 per ounce, with the sulfate also selling at from $1.30 to $1.65 per ounce as to quantity. There is said to be competition in the market with these prices subject to some shading where firm business is at hand.

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BENZOATES

Sodium Benzoate — Benzoic Acid

Benzaldehyde — Benzyl Chloride

■ ■ ■ ■

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Creosote Carbonate
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Lemon Oil Competitive

No price changes are noted in lemon oil but the competitive condition has increased somewhat with the drawing to a close of the largest consuming season. Fairly large stocks are on hand and dealers appear to be rather anxious to move this article.

Trade Commissioner Elizabeth Humes, Rome, reports that the production of lemon oil for this season is practically finished, and according to trade estimates will be approximately 660,000 English pounds, or about half last season's yield. The carryover of lemon oil on December 1 was estimated at about 906,000 English pounds, or a total supply for this season of 1,566,000 pounds. Shipments of lemon oil during the current season up to the end of May were about 90 per cent. below last season, and as practically a total absence of orders since that time has been reported, the supplies of lemon oil appear to be more than sufficient to meet the demand.

A boon to the Sicilian citrus oil industry may exist in the perfection of a new process for machine extraction, accomplished under the auspices of the National Research Council. The new process is said to provide an oil comparable in value with the sponge oil and to be the only known method capable of so doing. An extended application of the process is being encouraged by the National Export Institute, the holder of the patents, and citrus oil producers are being licensed to employ it on a small royalty basis.

Spike Oil Easier

Ordinary spike lavender oil is easier at 45c per pound. The better grade has also been reduced to 65c per pound. This development was not entirely expected as this oil was underproduced the past season. Demand, however, has been restricted to small quantities so that dealers showed some anxiety to move stocks.

Ginger Oil Declines

Oil ginger continues the trend in buyer's favor. Late reductions amounted to 25c per pound, placing this commodity on the basis of from $3.50 to $3.75 per pound. In view of the cheapness of raw material the situation gives little promise of early recovery.

Geranium Oil Steady

Turkish geranium oil declined 5c per pound during the past month to the basis of from $1.70 to $1.85 per pound. Current demand is said to have improved at the lower figures and as present prices are close to replacement costs no further recessions are likely. At least the market presents a much firmer aspect as the new levels. Both Algerian and Bourbon oils were in light demand but prices remained firm in all respects.

Orange Oil Quiet

Orange oil is quiet and without price feature. The competitive factor is keen and has been somewhat stimulated by the drawing to a close of the season of greatest consumption. Imports of orange oil into the United States during the first six months of this year declined to 72,200 pounds worth $74,000, as compared with 72,600 pounds worth $140,500 in the corresponding period of 1931. Receipts from Jamaica gained in quantity from 22,500 pounds in the 1931 period to 30,750 pounds this year. Exports of sweet orange oil from Italy during the period December to May 1932 were 44 per cent. below last year's, with a resulting decline in price.

Trade Commissioner Richard P. Hendren, Batavia, reports that an essential oil resembling mandarin or tangerine oil has been experimentally distilled in Java from the king orange for the purpose of determining its value as a commercial product. Although it has not been produced before in Java, local conditions are such as to presage the development of a new industry provided its quality is acceptable abroad.

An orange oil industry is developing in French Guinea. An advancement since 1930 in the exploitation of the sweet orange tree in French Guinea and in the consumption of the oil is attributed to the establishment of effective scientific control over the production, packing, and transporting. Species of sweet orange trees, some of which remain unidentified, are said to grow profusely in that territory. Natives obtain the oil by hand, whereupon it is transported to the nearest depot and prepared for exportation to France by placing it in steel, tin-lined barrels. In France, the oil is processed further before sale.

Anise Oil Price Holds

The undertones in oil anise remain very firm in keeping with the situation in the replacement market. Although demand continues along narrow lines the cost to importers is such that the competitive factor has been eliminated and there is no shading from the official schedules.

Wormseed Oil Sharply Higher

Wormseed oil was advanced rather sharply during the past month and is now offered at from $2.00 to $2.25 per pound. This is a reaction from the very low prices that have prevailed on this article for a long time.

Advices from the country continue very firm. The low prices have discouraged production with the result that the acreage cultivated this year represents a substantial reduction over previous years. Statistically this commodity is in a very firm position.

Spearmint Oil Higher

Oil spearmint is gradually working into higher ground as a result of the stronger position taken by peppermint. The spot market for U. S. P. oil is now from 90c to $1.10 per pound. Quotations in the country have been increased about 10c per pound and the spot market has reflected this higher cost to replace. Demand has failed to develop.

Lemongrass Oil Firmer

With small stocks of lemongrass oil available on spot the market has taken on a much firmer aspect. The situation of scarcity also prevails in the primary market where shipments of goods are few and far between. Due to the difficulty of replacement and small stocks here sellers were inclined to reserve supplies and hold out for more remunerative prices.

Cananga Oil Advanced

With moderate stocks of oil cananga here and a very firm replacement market, spot dealers have found it necessary to raise quotations during the past month. Native is now on the basis of from $1.45 to $1.60 per pound with rectified at from $1.95 to $2.10 per pound.

Bois de Rose Remains Firm

The very strong and stable primary market for bois de rose kept the spot market firm and free from any indications of competition of shading from the recently higher prices. Brazilian oil is offered at from 95c to $1.10 per pound and Cayenne in tins at from $1.85 to $2.00.

British Tariff Exemption

Assistant Commercial Attache Homer S. Fox, London, reports that an order, effective July 15, renders the following natural, but not terpeneless essential oils imported into the United Kingdom exempt from the general tariff of 10 per cent. ad valorem: 'Peppermint, lemon, aniseed, bois de rose, brown camphor, bergamot, geranium and lavender.

Orris Root Firmer

A firmer tendency in orris root is noticed after the recent declines in this article. Sales expanded at the lower levels which is said to have placed this commodity in a position opposed to further reductions. Replacement prices are also steadier.

Stramonium Leaves Higher

Stramonium leaves are higher on spot at from 10c to 11c per pound, the increase being fractional. The tendency was to stiffen views on the spot on a moderate improvement in interest.

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Peppermint Oil Holding

The market gains recorded in peppermint oil during the past two months is being well maintained. Natural oil is quoted at $1.80 and redistilled U. S. P. at $2.10 per pound.

Considerable difference of opinion continues to exist as to the future trend of the market but it would seem that leading factors are now of the opinion that in view of present demand there will be sufficient oil available to meet all requirements.

Dealers here have shown no tendency to cover future requirements to any great extent under the present strong primary market situation. It must also be said that neither are they making any great efforts to move present supplies, being content merely to replace what stocks go out in the general run of business and to await further developments.

The Department of Commerce reports that peppermint oil exports from the United States during the first six months of 1932 amounted to approximately 120,000 pounds valued at $198,000 as compared with 99,500 pounds worth $206,000 in the first half of 1931. The United Kingdom was the leading market in the current period having taken 68,300 pounds, followed by Germany, 21,000 pounds; Canada 8,000 pounds; Australia 8,000 pounds; Argentina 2,000 pounds; and Mexico 1,500 pounds.

Wormwood Oil Declines

Oil wormwood reflected the price at which new crop oil was bought. The spot market declined to the basis of from $2.25 to $2.75 per pound as to quality and seller. Weakness at these prices continues to be the dominant factor.

Angostura Bark Advancing

Angostura bark shows considerable strength and an advancing tendency in the spot market. Prices are now on the basis of from 18c to 19c per pound. This advance is in the face of a lack of major interest on the part of leading consumers. The rise was attributed to the sale of practically all the material formerly held at 17c per pound.

Chamomile Flowers Up

Hungarian chamomile flowers advanced in price during the past month, new crop now being offered at from 14c to 15c per pound without any indications that there will be a return to the lower prices recently prevailing. It now seems definitely assured that the new crop is small, particularly from the standpoint of first rate quality material available for shipment to this country. Prices obtained in Europe are also said to be much more favorable to producers than this market can offer so that primary market shippers see no particular point in offering goods here in large quantities.

Sassafras Price Down

Select sassafras bark has been reduced in price during the past month and is now offered at from 12c to 15c per pound as to seller and quantity. Lower prices prevailing in the country has made it possible to offer this material on spot at new low figures for the year. It is said that the lower primary market prices have now been thoroughly discounted so that dealers expect firmer undertones to develop from now on

Simaruba Bark Strong

Simaruba bark is a strong item in the current spot market. Material that was freely offered at the 23c per pound level is now exhausted. The market, therefore, reverted to the higher levels of from 24c to 26c per pound as to quantity. Demand continues light.

Raspberries Competitive

The restricted consuming outlet for dried raspberries at this time has increased the competitive factor to the extent that quotations were sharply lower in the spot market. Prices are now on the basis of from 30c to 35c per pound as to seller and quantity.

Poppy Flowers Down

Poppy flowers were reduced to the basis of from 40c to 45c per pound, representing a decline of 15c per pound during the past month. Demand at very low levels failed to check the decline that represents a price in keeping with consumer interest at this time.

Buchu Leaves Up

Quotations on short buchu leaves were advanced during the past month to the basis of from 23c to 26c per pound. The new crop was said to be small and holders in the primary market are not anxious to ship. The situation is one of considerable strength based on cost to replace present stocks.

Psyllium Remains Easy

French psyllium seed continues the easy tendency developed some time back with offerings now being made at from 15c to 18c per pound as to quality. Leading packers are taking a conservative attitude in placing future business being, for the most part, content to await further developments in the price situation. Some factors are of the opinion that the present market represents the end of the decline while others feel that in view of the still lower prices prevailing for the blonde seed there will be further reductions.

Senega Root Up Sharply

The considerably higher prices that were predicted in our last report for senega root have materialized. Local dealers have, because of the replacement situation, been forced to increase quotations drastically to the basis of from 40c to 45c per pound. This was an increase during the past month from the old basis of 27c per pound.

There is no doubt that the low prevailing prices have resulted in underproduction this year. The prices paid collectors of the root has been so small that very little material has been coming into the receiving stations. It is said that a normal collection would aggregate about 400,000 pounds but that so far approximately 40,000 to 50,000 pounds has been gathered. The collection season is not over for this material, however, so that these supplies will undoubtedly be increased by later receipts. The root is collected in Canada up until the time the ground freezes too hard for digging.

Leading factors in this market, however, do not now predict that prices will go much higher due to the decline in consumption in the leading consuming markets of the world. Most of the material for export to Europe and the Orient comes through this country and as export business has been very dull this factor is expected to have its effects in, to a certain extent, relieving the pressure that would naturally result from the small production.

Gum Tragacanth Steadier

The period of continued and substantial declines in gum tragacanth seem to have come to an end, at least for the time being, as sellers on spot are adhering more closely to prices recently established. From 80c to 83c per pound still prevails for number 1 gum with cost of replacement said to be such that no shading from these levels is likely. Demand was not much improved during the period but more inquiries are being received by the leading dealers.

Italy's Iodine

The Department of Commerce reports that Italy is said to have effected independence from foreign sources for supplies of iodine through extraction of the element from the Salsomaggiore natural spring waters. Most of the iodine is produced by one plant extracting daily 100 kilos of iodine from 2,000 cubic meters of water.

Drug from Catcus

Species of cactus believed to be of the Cereus genus known also as "pitahaya," abounding in certain sections of Mexico, are attracting interest. It is understood that the possibilities of exploiting the product for the production of a drug are being studied.

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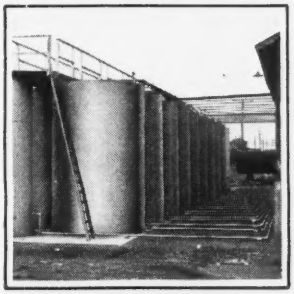

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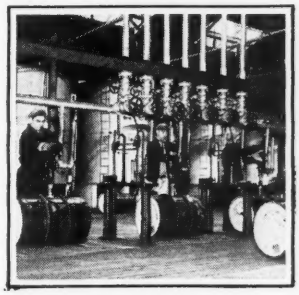

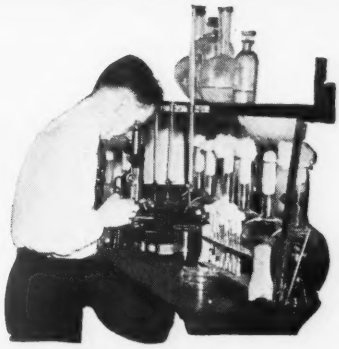

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(Ether, Ethyl, Absolute)

$(C_2H_5)_2O$

SPECIFICATIONS

Color and Properties:
Volatile liquid, water white; characteristic odor, with sweetish burning taste.

Constants:
Specific Gravity—Not more than 0.710 at 25/25°C.
Weight—5.90 pounds per gallon.
Acidity—Not over 0.003% as acetic acid.
Boiling Range—About 35°C.

Solubility:
Miscible with alcohol, benzol, chloroform, petroleum ether and fixed or volatile oils. Soluble to extent of about 8% in water at 25°C.

Derivation:
Dehydration of ethyl ether over metallic sodium.

Method of Purification:
By careful distillation.

Grades:
Absolute (free from water and alcohol).

Containers:
50-, 10-, and 5-gallon drums.

Fire Hazard:
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Railroad Shipping Regulations:
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ABSOLUTE ether is a valuable laboratory agent. Whenever a dry ether, free from alcohol and water, is required for extractions, analytical work and organic synthesis, the grade of absolute ether manufactured by the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc. will be found most suitable.

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Mexican Vanilla Firmer

The undertones in Mexican vanilla beans is fairly steady after the declines noted during the previous period. This is particularly true as regards first rate quality beans. Sellers of beans of excellent quality are not disposed to shade prices as it is said that this grade has been underproduced this year. The low prices prevailing in the market are mostly for beans of inferior quality.

Some improvement in buyers' request has been noticed but it is reported that business has been such that a small gain looks like a change for the better. Until a more decided gain in sales is noted prices are not likely to improve.

Bourbon beans continue to be freely offered on the basis of from 75c to $1.20 per pound as to quality and seller.

The 1931-32 Madagascar vanilla crop is estimated to yield 735 tons, including approximately 75 metric tons of carry-over stock at the end of 1931. First shipments of the 1931-32 crop from the Comoro Islands and the West Coast for which the shipping season commences on October 1, 1931, to extend over September 30, 1932, amounted to 103,926 kilos during the December quarter of 1931.

Shipments of the 1931-32 crop from the East Coast, which commenced on January 1, 1932, to extend over December 31, 1932, totaled 218,405 kilos during the first three months of 1932, while the exports from the Comoro Islands and the West Coast during the same period aggregated 36,023 kilos. These shipments, added to the 103,926 kilos exported from the Comoro Islands and the West Coast, bring the total exports of the 1931-32 Madagascar vanilla crop as of April 1, 1932, to 358,354 kilos.

The flowering of the 1932-33 vanilla crop in Madagascar has been very small and it is estimated in commercial circles that the crop will not exceed 550 tons, of which 400 tons come from the East Coast and 150 tons from the Comoro Islands and the West Coast.

For the Island of Reunion the 1932-33 vanilla crop will also be a complete failure, owing to ravages caused by the cyclone of February 4, 1932. According to latest available information, there exists in the Island of Reunion approximately 40 tons of cured vanilla left over from the last crop still unsold. The 1932-33 vanilla crop in Reunion is estimated at only 15 tons.

Japan Wax Easier

Japan wax is easier in the spot market at from 6c to 7c per pound, with the lower figure being done in a round way. It is reported, however, that recent cables have shown a firmer tendency in the replacement market where stocks available for shipment are not large.

Yugoslav Botanicals

The Yugoslav crude botanical drug industry, while not of relatively large size, is considered capable of further development, says Assistant Trade Commissioner Edward G. Eichelberger, Belgrade. Exports of medicinal plants from Yugoslavia annually amount to about 1,601,000 kilos valued at $103,000. In view of the difficulties now facing producers and the trade in medicinal plants owing to restrictive foreign exchange regulations, it is understood that negotiations are being considered with a view to the exchange of crude drugs for foreign made pharmaceuticals.

Ginseng Sales Less

Decline in ginseng sales in China, resulting largely from recent political disturbances, is reflected in American exports of this product totaling 49,300 pounds valued at $252,000 during the first six months of 1932, as compared with 86,400 pounds worth $551,200 in the first half of last year.

Pyrethrum Lower

Powdered pyrethrum is slightly lower in the spot market at from 20c to 21c per pound. Demand is not very active and there has been a noticeable tendency toward competition.

Commercial Attache Emil Kekich reports that the Yugoslav Government is continuing its efforts to advance its domestic pyrethrum flower industry by effectuating an organization of producers, educational campaigns on production methods, control of packing and grade standardization. It is also attempting to establish definitely the toxic value of its pyrethrum through tests conducted outside the Kingdom. An official has been appointed to act under the authority of the Ministry of Commerce to supervise the reorganization of the industry. It is understood that the present pyrethrum crop, harvested in May and early June, amounts to over 600 tons. There remains on hand a considerable amount of old stock.

Gum Benzoin Declines

Gum benzoin declined during the past month to the basis of from 18c to 20c per pound. At the lower figure demand was somewhat improved so that a harder tendency has set in. It is now generally felt that the lower levels represent the probable end of declining values in this article so that a better feeling now prevails among dealers in this commodity.

Gum Arabic Firmer

Some improvement in the spot market price situation is noted on gum arabic. There have been no schedule changes but the absence of distress lots, which formerly caused competition and price shading, has resulted in a firmer undertone on the basis of prevailing quotations of from 6¼c to 6½c per pound for amber sorts. Most grades are meeting with an improved demand.

Although the primary market is firm as reflected in recent cables, stocks there are said to be heavy, the situation being such that it is not likely that the principal consuming market will witness an early advance. The office of the Commercial Attache, Cairo, reports that the total arrivals of gum arabic in May at all the markets in the Kordofan Province amounted to 37,407 cantars (one cantar equals 99.0492 pounds). Arrivals at El Obeid market amounted to 27,167 cantars and included 3,401 cantars from En Nahud, 49 cantars from Jobels Area and two cantars from Darfur Province. The market remained dull during the first half of May but toward the end of the month arrivals at El Obeid decreased and demand was slightly better. Exports during the period January-May, 1932, totaled 8,673 metric tons as compared with 11,751 tons during the corresponding period of 1931. In the current period Great Britain took 2,142 tons, the United States, 1,110, France 1,397, and Germany 933 tons.

Gum Mastic Lower

Competition has become more keen in gum mastic with the result that during the past month quotations have been marked down to the basis of from 34c to 35c per pound with the possibility of doing somewhat better on firm quantity business. There are, however, some holders of higher priced goods that have been unwilling to meet these figures but the competitive situation is such that these factors will have to meet the lower figures or await further developments.

Carnauba Wax Very Firm

The spot market for carnauba wax is very firm and tending toward higher levels. Quotations for number one wax are on the basis of from 21c to 23c per pound but it is said that some importers are unwilling to sell for less that the higher figure. The strength on spot is due to the small stocks available and the fact that replacements expected have not as yet arrived in quantities sufficient to ease the situation. Recent arrivals were less than expected, leaving some importers on the short side of supplies.

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Lawrenceburg, Indiana — New York, N. Y.

Essential Oils in Grasse

By O. C. Zilisch

BUSINESS conditions in France continue comparatively good, with unemployment presenting no dangerous signs of any kind. Among the manufacturing perfumers of Paris business is reported as being better than it has been for some time. In fact, the past two weeks have seen an exceptionally fine movement, with business coming in that was not expected. The label people also report fine business, showing that the manufacturing perfumers of France are purchasing rather heavily on labels. Cosmetics in particular are moving very well, with beauty creams of certain categories leading. Considerable interest is being manifested in France with respect to the movement upward in Wall Street. Everyone is looking to the United States to recover, so that all can go back to normal.

Slowness of essential oil business insofar as the American market is concerned has upset some of the best plans in the Grasse regions, and stocks of jasmine, rose, etc., including lavender, continue to exist in quantities that are far from encouraging. One distilling perfumer in the Grasse district is said to be paying more than a million francs interest to the banks, in order to keep his stocks intact. These stocks are, naturely, running into money, and unless a recovery comes fairly soon this distilling perfumer will find himself with stocks that cost him much more than he can ever expect to realize.

An interesting statement was made to the writer by a manufacturing perfumer in Paris recently, a manufacturer who has been in business for over seventy-five years. According to him, when the cooperatives sprung up in the Grasse region he and others welcomed them, for the reason that they figured that in this way reason would be injected into the essential oil business. This manufacturing perfumer now points to the situation existing and says that it is thanks to the growth of the cooperatives that the distilling perfumers have not been able to continue a policy that has been ruinous to almost everyone in the perfume-cosmetic business. He also went so far as to say that, quite naturally, he and others also gave support to the distilling perfumers, alongside the cooperatives, in order to prevent the latter from becoming too powerful also. In short, this distilling perfumer regards the present situation as being a wholly normal one, with the opinion expressed that he and other distilling perfumers are finally getting their essential oils at prices that should have reigned some time ago.

In the Grasse region the situation continues, as already stated, to be a comparatively bad one, except in those cases where growers have actually turned over to green grocer trade, which many of them have. As the statement now goes: "At least I can eat my salads, my artichokes, in case the crisis continues any longer, which I could not do with my jasmine."

It is still a little too early to say exactly what will happen with that once highly important culture, jasmine, but it is now quite certain that the distilling perfumers in general will manufacture very little in the way of jasmine products this year, in order to bring the situation to a more favorable point for them than is the case at present. The nominal price on jasmine concrete recently was about $100 per kilogram or 2,500 francs. Better prices were quoted, of course, among certain distilling perfumers wishing to get rid of stocks, in order to bring in a little money for coverage on expenses. Some jasmine stocks are now ready to be sold for very little, making it a pretty good time for the American market to absorb, because the Grasse region is bound to bring jasmine back to a higher level, and this determination is bound to be successful, as it has been in the past.

Rose-geranium stocks have gone down to very low levels, bringing about a recent rise in price. Of course, the rose-geranium of Algeria has taken the lead, but there are still some who demand the rose-geranium from Grasse, due to its particular strength. Nominal price quoted 550/600 francs ($22 to $24) per kilogram.

As already stated, the May rose crop in the Grasse region was very meager, that is that part of the crop that was actually gathered, with the result that relatively few rose products have been manufactured this year. Many plants have been torn out, and the next year will see even a smaller yield. Price quoted (nominal) 1700/1800 francs ($68 to $72) per kilogram for the concrete.

Lavender, as the trade knows, has recently seen a rise in price, with the prices having gone from 80/90 francs ($3.20 to $3.60) per kilogram for oil of lavender, 40%, to 105/130 francs ($4.20 to $5.20) per kilogram, this high price quite naturally including the finest grades of lavender oil, even up to 50% and 52%. The market is fairly active, although in certain regions stocks still remain important in size, held over until later in the season. Lavender concrete has not followed the general rise in oil of lavender.

In the Mallemort district the lavender crop was excellent, with a yield above the average (800 grams per 100 kilograms). For lavandin the yield was one kilogram of oil to 65 kilograms of flowers, with clary sage following the same movement. Stocks in the region are nil, with prices ranging from 75/90 for oil of lavender, according to the qualities of this particular district. Lavandin is quoted at 40/50 francs per kilogram.

Apt is one of the most important districts in France for lavender and lavandin. Considering the abnormal rains in this region, the lavender yield was exceptionally fine, that is among the natural plantations. The artificially established plantations are each year showing less in the way of yield, with the opinion given that next year will see a very low point. Apparently, lavender planted in this way does not give the results originally hoped for and expected. This situation will, of course, affect the total yield of the Apt region considerably. Yield of oil per kilogram of flowers was not as high as hoped for, with 600 grams for lavender and 800/900 grams for lavandin per 100 kilos. Offers for lavender flowers ranged from 25 to 30 francs per 100 kilos, delivered at the stills. Offers around 20 francs per 100 kilograms for lavandin flowers. Market in the Apt region very calm. Stocks are relatively unimportant among the distillers themselves, but stocks in warehouses in France and abroad, as well as among exporters, are pretty large. In other words, those buying directly from the distilling posts can secure the oil of lavender produced at 60 to 70 francs per kilogram in certain instances. These prices are extremely low, contradicting somewhat the statement in a previous paragraph, but it must be borne in mind that oil of lavender is like everything else, that is it can be bought at almost any price with the present state of affairs continuing to exist.

The Sault region also reports that the artificial plantations of lavender are showing up extremely badly, whereas the natural plantations, very well taken care of, are producing excellent crops. Disappearance of the artificial plantations has been predicted by those in a position to give their opinion on this culture. Cold weather, together with rains, retarded the yield this year in the Sault region, although the recent hot spells did much to ameliorate the situation, with the result that the crop this year will be larger than usual, when the final figures are in. The market prices are quite low in the Sault district, with the result that the owners of stocks are holding onto them, particularly those having oil from last year. A number of those holding 1931 stocks have refused 85 francs per kilogram ($3.40,) whereas prices of the new crop are ranging from

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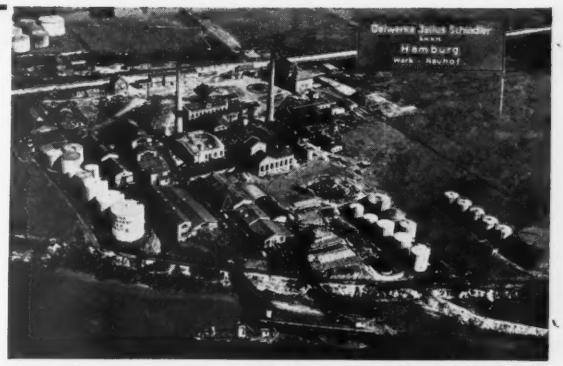

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90 to 100 francs ($3.60 to $4.00) per kilo. Offers of flowers are being made at 38/40 francs, but this price does not allow the growers to realize anything. Labor for gathering remains extremely high, this absorbing in full measure any chance there might be of making a little money. The yield was exceptionally late this year, between the 20th and 25th of August.

From Valensole reports show that the crop of lavender this year is very good, although lavender has gone way ahead of lavender. However, the yield in oil per kilograms of flowers is deficient. The Valensole region used to be known for its excellent qualities of lavender, but most of these have been abandoned in favor of lavandin, which gives a larger yield, with better results from the point of view of profits. Stocks of lavender are practically non-existent, that is of the 1931 yield, with only a few jobs lot of lavandin to be picked up. Lavendin in the region has ranged recently from 30 to 35 francs per kilogram, with lavender of the better quality bringing anywhere from 80 to 85 francs per kilogram at the distilling posts. Transactions are few, with pessimism being the rule, although it is hoped that some movement will manifest itself soon in order to alleviate a situation that is getting on everyone's nerves. Labor for gathering has remained at the same level as that of last year, which level is, of course, too high in the eyes of those desiring to earn something on their lavender plantations.

The lavender fair of Digne, held each year, will this year be during the month of September, as usual, the date this year being the 24th. This fair is open to all syndicates and all producers of lavender in the South of France, without distinction as to department. The exhibitors are permitted to exhibit and sell as individuals or collectively, as desired. Examination of samples is made gratuitously by the Agricultural department. The Digne fair has been successful for a number of years, and it is at this time that the official market prices of lavender are established. In addition to lavender, other products, such as honey, aromatic plants, etc., will this year be exhibited, thus giving a wider interest to the fair itself.

Clary sage, which came into great popularity several years ago, has thrived through the rainy weather that prevailed for some time, and the warm weather following has done much to bring about a fine crop, although the speculative crops are disappearing in this culture. Many who went into the raising of clary sage several years ago are now dropping out, for the reason that the market price of oil of clary sage has dropped to so low a figure. One large grower in the Vaucluse district has dropped almost completely out of the picture, taking up a totally different line of endeavor. This same grower also used to raise a great deal of lavender, but with the decline generally he has also given up lavender growing. He is, however, continuing with lavandin, the plant which is becoming more and more popular.

Lavandin plantations are growing swiftly, with the result that prices on this product are liable to see a considerable drop next year, although it would seem as though the absorption on the world market for lavandin is unlimited. Uses of various kinds have been found oil of lavandin bringing it into immediate and what appears to be certain favor.

Blue Malva Weak

Blue malva flowers have been tending toward lower levels. The practically nominal position taken by this article several months back when there were no available supplies here has been relieved by recent importations. The spot market is now on the basis of from 55c to 60c per pound. Black flowers are also lower at from 20c to 35c per pound as to seller and quantity the lower prices being based on recent importations at lower figures.

Polymorphism of Medicaments

Special attention was paid to barbituric acid derivatives. Thus there are two forms to allyl-isopropyl-barbituric acid, one metastable melting at 133.5° to 134.5° C. and another stable melting at 138.5° to 140.5° C. Form of crystallization varies. Three different modifications of barbital were described. Stable form melts at 191° C. and is optically positive. There is monoclinic, metastable form, optically negative, melting at 184° C. and triclinic metastable form, also optically negative. Two types of cinchophin crystals are also obtained. Stable form has melting point of 211° to 213° C. and metastable variety melting point of 196° to 197° C. R. Fischer et al., Archiv der Pharmacie, 1932, pages 149, 153 and 207.

Aluminum Acetate in Compounding

Properties of this chemical are described as well as its use in compounding various medicaments. Attention is paid to proper selection of components and their proportions. Formulas are given for preparations used for cosmetic purposes, in treating wounds, for bactericidal purpose, in laryngology and like. Otton Schmatolla, Pharmazeutische Zeitung, volume 77, 484, 1932.

Hair Preparation

A salve base, such as fat, colloidal liquors or the like, are triturated with dye. Thus there may be used 2 to 4% of agar-agar, 95 to 96% of water and 1 to 2% of nigrosin. Marcell Klinger, France. French Patent No. 723,290, filed September 24, 1931.

Chamomille in Liquid Shampoos

Chamomille extracts have a beneficial action on hair and scalp due to oil contained in chamomille. This oil affects roots of hair and causes increased blood circulation. High content of vegetable mucilage in extracts also makes hair soft, while tannin content acts as astringent and gives luster. Extracts also contain yellow dyestuff which colors hair and makes it blond when chamomille preparations are used for prolonged period. Chamomille liquid shampoo or soap is a useful product. Soap must be of good grade and perferably made from peanut oil. It is mixed with chamomille extract and suitable perfume added. Liquid extract of chamomille is better for this purpose than a thick preparation, for certain amount of chamomille oil is lost in evaporating the extract to thick consistency. Addition of little chamomille oil is recommended. Liquid champoo contains for example 10 drops of chamomille oil, 100 grams of liquid extract of chamomille and 900 grams of liquid soap.

Santonin

Study has been made of santonin with respect to solubility and extraction. Solubility of santonin is determined in commercial benzene. Experiments were carried out in six different ways. It was found that at temperature of 19° C. one part of santonin is soluble in 21.871 parts by weight or 28.992 parts by volume of benzene. Extraction experiments were carried out with solution of sodium carbonate. It was found that 8% concentrated solution of sodium carbonate was unable to remove santonin from benzene solution. On other hand 15% solution of sodium carbonate dissolves appreciable quantities of santonin. Action of concentrated solution of sodium carbonate is to split lactone ring and to convert product into sodium salt of corresponding acid. The santonin can no longer be separated from solution by means of benzene. James Coutts, Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist, volume 128, 1932, pages 262 to 263.

Crystalline Insulin

Four samples of crystalline insulin were analyzed by two methods, one depending on lowering of blood sugar of rabbits, other on rate of incidence of hypoglycaemic convulsions in mice. Results obtained with mice showed good agreement, giving average value of 24.5 U per milligram. Average result from rabbits was 23.3 U per milligram, but 6 of 8 results showed definitely lower range. With certain samples of amorphous insulin, activity by rabbit test is greater than indicated by mouse test. K. Culhane and G. N. Greenwood. Chemistry & Industry, 1932, 259.

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PACK-URGES*

by "Duff" Gordon

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This column has been stressing *Simplicity* in package design for lo these many moons and now we've a definite example to point to which is much to our liking. . . . We refer to those feminine hygiene products which are now repackaged and which carry the seal of approval from the Bureau of Feminine Hygiene . . . Eight separate packages preserve the originality of style, and while each package tells its sales story in type, the arrangement and color gives the very type an element of design seldom achieved. Major Knight of Calkins & Holden and J. Rapoport representing the Bureau's excellent professional standards have together created a line of compelling beauty. Each package bears a distinct resemblance to the group. Even the display boxes are so designed as to lend dignity, accentuating the professional acceptance with which the products themselves are favored. (It was a distinct honor that we handled the mechanical details and box manufacture.)

• • •

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

Miss Alice Hughes, *World-Telegram* columnist, suggests Collapsible Tubes in pastel shades to match bathroom interiors and deplores the garish appearance of most tubes (*August PACK-URGES voiced a similar plea, offering free art and design service to collapsible tube users—Are you in?*) Editor Brill of *Closure News* lauds the sales appeal of those clever Leon Duvet packages (*Thanks Brill, we supplied those boxes*) . . . *Advertising Age*, that newsy weekly, features our Capless collapsible tube in a two column photo (*Remind us to show you this tube*) . . . *Toilet Requisites* says some kind things about PACK-URGES in the September issue (*Much obliged T. R.*) *Harper's Bazaar* gives honorable mention to Bost's Guest Size Tooth Paste tube (*Of course we're tickled—because we make those tubes.*)

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Professional Pharmacy

Abstracts of papers presented before meeting of American Pharmaceutical Association.

IRON AND AMMONIUM ACETATE, *Wm. J. Husa and George W. Birmingham.*

Study of effect of variations in formula on rate of deterioration.

BACTERICIDAL EFFICIENCY AND TOXICITY OF CREOSOTE, *Louis Gershenfeld, Ralph Pressman and Horatio C. Wood, Jr.*

Creosote is an active bactericide. Phenol coefficients of 17 samples ranged from 2.2 to 3.9 for both Bacillus Typhosus and Staphylococcus, with average of 3.0. Guiacol and creosol are less than half as powerful as creosote. No reliable criterion of bactericidal power was observed in any physical property, but high boiling fractional distillates (215°-220°) were most efficient. Minimal lethal dose for guinea pig of either creosote or guiacol is about 0.55 cc. per kilo intraperitoneally. High boiling fractions are less toxic than those distilling below 210° C. Dimethylphenols (xylenol) and ethyl-guiacol are more active bactericides than either creosote or guiacol. Suggested that antibacterial efficiency of high boiling fractions of creosote is largely due to these compounds. Propyl-guiacol (coerulignoe) and butyl-guiacol are very efficient against typhoid bacillus but decidedly less active than creosote against staphylococcus aureus. Quality of creosote would be improved by raising temperature at which it begins to distill, above present pharmacopoeial requirements.

ALKALOIDS IN TABLETS, *Lester C. Dick.*

Remove interfering color, if coated, by washing with water or some other solvent. Dry tablets at 100° C.

Weigh 50 of dried tablets and determine average weight. Powder and use weight equal to 2 grs. of alkaloidal salt. Place powder in florence flask, add buckshot and exactly 100 cc. of chloroform.

Stopper flask with tight fitting stopper and rotate. Add sufficient sodium or ammonium hydroxide to free alkaloid. Stopper and shake frequently for several hours.

Decant through filter, exactly 50 cc. of chloroform solution equal to 1 gr. of alkaloidal salt and transfer to separatory funnel. Extract with dilute acid which in turn is made alkaline and extracted with chloroform. Chloroform is evaporated and alkaloid determined in residue either volumetrically or gravimetrically.

PSYLLIUM SEEDS, *Heber W. Youngken.* Commercial varieties of Psyllium Seed of current market are described as to physical characteristics, ash content and mucilage tests.

Blond Psyllium Seed or Indian Plantago Seed is seed of *Plantage ovata* Forskall rather than *Plantago Loeflingii* as previously reported. French, Italian, and Spanish Psyllium seeds are Plantago Psyllium L., while German Psyllium seed is Plantago lanceolata L.

PEPSIN AND PEPSIN PREPARATIONS, *Glenn L. Jenkins and Edward M. Hoshall.*

Study of volumetric methods of determining proteolytic activity of pepsin. Assay methods based on proteolytic digestion of caseine and subsequent blocking of amino groups are not applicable to pepsin or pepsin preparations. Modified Volhard's method has been developed which permits rapid estimation of proteolytic activity of pepsin and pepsin containing preparations within 10% or less.

PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF GILLENIA STIPULATA, *Glenn L. Jenkins and L. L. Manchey.*

Gillenia stipulata, commonly known as American Ipecac was employed by American colonists as Ipecac substitute. Investigation revealed no glucosides reported by other workers, alkaloids or other constituents that produce emesis. Pharmacological tests indicate that drug is inactive as emetic. Number of chemical constituents have been isolated, namely: Volatile oil, tannin, d-glucose, benzoic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, myristic acid, protocatechinic acid, phytosterol, $C_{26}H_{44}O$, and a saturated alcohol $C_{30}H_{62}O$.

TANNIN SPOT TESTS FOR DRUGS, *J. Hampton Hoch.*

Thirty-three reagents were tested to determine their sensitivities toward aqueous tannin solutions in spot-tests. Reactions of 8 reagents on aqueous dilutions of 7 official drug powders are tabulated. Spot-plate and filter paper methods are described and compared. Spot-tests are useful in evaluating tannin content and they are recommended for inclusion in the revised monograph of certain official drugs.

ASSAY OF ERGOT, *Marvin R. Thompson.*

Report of studies embracing efficiency of various methods of extraction of crude ergot, and evaluation of alkaloidal activity by biological and chemical methods, including potentiometric studies.

AMMI VISNAGA, *F. A. Upsher Smith.*

Fruit of Ammi visnaga has been used in Egypt to relieve spasms of ureter and for removal of calculi. Author visited Cairo for purpose of investigating drug, and submits preliminary report with complete bibliography showing what is known to date as to the pharmacognosy, pharmacology, therapy, pharmacy and chemistry of drug.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OILS, *George E. E'we.*

Vitamin A and D potencies of certain cod liver oils from the Lofoten (Norway) area are recorded, with brief description of methods.

ETHYL NITRITE IN COPAIBA EMULSIONS, *W. G. Crockett, W. N. Frayser and G. V. Thompson.*

Nitrometer method is not applicable for determination of ethyl nitrite in emulsions which contain copaiba, but it yields fairly accurate results with emulsions of certain fixed oils which contain spirit of ethyl nitrite, collected for period September 1927 to October, 1931. Plant was divided into rhizome, root, rootlets, fibre, leaf-tissue, stem and seed. Following constituents were determined for each division: ether soluble alkaloids, berberine, total sugars, reducing sugars, pentosans, starch, protein, and acid soluble ash.

ALCOHOL-SOLUBLE EXTRACTIVE OF BENZOIN, MYRRH AND ASAFOETIDA, *B. V. Christensen.*

Indirect method proposed by Bickford and Bennett for extraction of alcohol-soluble material for Benzoin is suitable for Myrrh also but not for asafoetida. Method is more speedy than U. S. P. X. and gives higher and more concordant results for both Benzoin and Myrrh. Moisture content is determined by xylol method.

EPHEDRINE COMPOUNDS, *Edward E. Swanson.*

Comparative study of 7 new compounds related to Ephedrine.

STABILIZATION OF ERGOT, *R. E. Swanson, C. E. Posell, Hans Schulze, and A. N. Stevens.*

Continuation of study of Ergot, particularly, methods of testing and stabilizing alkaloid and fluid-extract.

ASSAY OF MYDRIATIC DRUGS, *George E. E'we.*

As ordinarily segregated from vegetable drugs and their preparations mydriatic alkaloidal residues may contain large proportions of volatile bases which greatly increase the apparent

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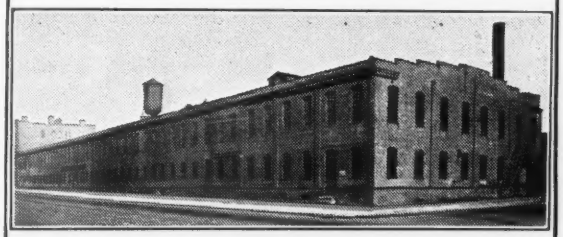

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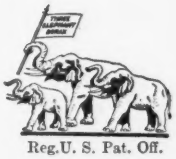

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alkaloidal content of the drugs or preparations. Effectual means of eliminating these volatile bases and so allowing a truer estimate of the actual alkaloidal content are described.

COMMON AND DESTRUCTIVE PESTS, *Ernest T. Stuhr.*

1. Various vegetable and insect pests are injurious to crude drugs and drug-store stocks.

2. Pharmaco-Entomological distinction of pests. Classification of divisions—(a) Chewing insects. (b) Sucking insects.

3. Preservation and Extermination measures. (a) Preventive suggestions. (b) Combative suggestions.

4. Illustrations of common pests.

ASSAY FOR CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM, *A. R. Bliss, Jr., E. D. Davy, R. W. Morrison, N. T. Chamberlin, A. J. Schwarz, R. I. Grantham and W. H. Blome.*

Method developed by Dr. Bliss yielded remarkably close results in the hands of 7 collaborators, difference between highest and lowest average values being but 0.00370 grams of anhydrous morphine per 100 cc. of camphorated tincture of opium. Method consists of acidifying 100 cc. of sample with N/2 sulfuric acid, evaporating to small bulk, removing to separator, adding sodium chloride, and neutralizing with strong ammonia water. Then shaking out with chloroform-alcohol, transferring to second separator, adding alkaline salt solution, and extracting morphine with alkaline salt solution, and removing combined alkaline salt solution to third separator. Then adding slight excess of hydrochloric acid, cooling, shaking with chloroform, removing chloroform to fourth separator, shaking with acidified saturated salt solution, discarding chloroform in fourth separator, and adding acid salt solution to contents of third separator. Then adding stronger ammonia solution to contents of third separator in slight excess, cooling, and immediately extracting chloroform-alcohol, filtering chloroform fraction which is evaporated to small bulk, diluted with neutral alcohol, heated, acidified with 0.02N sulfuric acid, deprived of alcohol by heating, cooled, diluted with distilled water, and excess acid titrated with 0.02 sodium hydroxide, with methyl red as indicator.

XANTHINE DIURETICS, *A. R. Bliss and R. W. Morrison.*

Detailed study of diuretic activity of certain Xanthine diuretics, including Theobromine and Theophylline derivatives. Rabbits used. Certain members of group in relatively small dosage produce marked diuresis, extending well into postmedication period, inducing remarkable increase in uric acid eliminated, increase in total solids eliminated, and inducing no measurable local irritation of gastrointestinal tract, or remote local irritation of kidneys.

VITAMIN DEFICIENCY AND URINARY CALCULI FORMATION, *A. R. Bliss, Jr. and E. O. Prather, Jr.*

Observations during comparative study of Cod Liver Oil and Viosterol caused them to suspect some relationship between renal calculi formation and vitamins A or D, or both. Work was done on white rats, practically 100% on vitamin A deficient diet showing renal calculi within periods of less than eighty days.

ANTISEPTIC VALUE OF PHENOL OINTMENTS, *Wm J. Husa and Jeannette M. Redin.*

Effect of variations in base on antiseptic value of phenol ointments was studied, using Reddish test. Tests made on 5% phenol ointments containing water, anhydrous lanolin and petrolatum showed that presence of small proportions of water is unimportant but that relative proportions of anhydrous lanolin and petrolatum is deciding factor in determining antiseptic properties, good zones being obtained when the per cent. of anhydrous lanolin in base varied from 23 to 25.5%. Although U. S. P. X. Ointment of Phenol shows no antiseptic properties by Reddish test, following ointment shows very good antiseptic properties by same test: Phenol 2 Gm., Wool fat 24.5 Gm., Petrolatum 73.5 Gm. addition of 5% yellow wax to formula reduces antiseptic power to zero.

NEW COMPOUNDS OF EUCALYPTOL, *F. D. Dodge.*

Eucalyptol (Cineol) is remarkable for variety of molecular compounds it forms with acids, salts, and especially phenols.

List of these compounds is given by Muller (Riechstoff Industrie 4, 143, 1929). Following new compounds were prepared: eucalyptol, ortho-chlor-phenol; eucalyptol, ortho-brom-phenol; eucalyptol, ortho-iodo-phenol; eucalyptol, para-oxy-benzoic acid.

A number of other phenols and acids have been tried, with negative results, as regards formation of compounds.

ASSAY OF NUX VOMICA BY A METHOXY-DIFFERENCE METHOD, *H. M. Burlage with M. L. Jacobs and F. J. LeBlanc.*

Nux vomica is ground to No. 20 powder, allowed to macerate overnight with mixture of ether, alcohol and stronger ammonia water after moistening drug with chloroform. Alkaloids are extracted in Palkins Extractor using chloroform as primary solvent. Dissolved alkaloids are extracted by proposed Rosin-Bliss method and are weighed to constant weight in tared flask. Modification of Zoisel's method is used to determine methoxy content of brucine in alkaloidal residue after which strychnine content is determined by difference. Results compare well with proposed nitric acid method on samples of known alkaloid content using exhausted nux vomica but give higher results with commercial samples.

COLOR OF COD LIVER OIL, ALMOND OIL AND CASTOR OIL, *H. V. Arny and A. Taub.*

In order to obviate the ambiguity of term yellow in U. S. P. descriptions of these oils, specifications have been set up for maximum permissible color in each case. Spectophotometric analysis was made of representative selection of oils being marketed at present, and on basis of these curves, permanent standards have been developed by use of Arny Co-Fe-Cu fluids.

STANDARDIZATION OF ERGOT, *Asa N. Stevens.*

Modified quantitative colorimetric procedure is presented, based upon data obtained from critical study of Smith's Quantitative Colorimetric assay for fluid extract of ergot. All results shown, have been checked with either Broom and Clark or Cock's Comb methods.

STRYCHNINE, QUININE AND CINCHONIDINE, *Gustave A. Stichl.*

After obtaining alkaloids from sample by chloroform and ammonia, quinine and cinchonidine are precipitated as tartrates. Alkaloids in filtrate from tartartes are extracted with chloroform and ammonia. These residue alkaloids are dissolved with excess hydrochloric acid. Acid alkaloid solution is evaporated to dryness, so that no uncombined acid remains.

In aqueous solution these salts are titrated with N/50 sodium hydrate, methyl red as indicator, noting exact amount of indicator used. Add neutral alcohol to this titrated solution so that it contains about 35 to 50 per cent. alcohol.

Titrate with N/50 sodium hydrate using phenolphthalin as indicator. Make blank test with same methyl red and same alcohol in same amounts as used in test.

Corrected total amount of N/50 used for total acid radicals, less twice amount N/50 used for methyl red titration gives N/50 for acid combined with strychnine, or amount of strychnine.

BIOASSAY OF OIL OF CHENOPODIUM, *James C. Munch, George E. Byers and Wm. F. Reindollar.*

Continuing investigations of last three years, further authentic samples of Oil of Chenopodium were collected at Maryland stills and tested chemically for conformity to U. S. P. requirements. MLD studies have been continued upon earthworms and goldfish. As a result of this extended investigation it is recommended that Oil of Chenopodium be bioassayed upon earthworms.

PROPOSED U. S. P. XI STANDARD FOR ANTHELMINTICS, *George E. Byers and James C. Munch.*

Using earthworm method, series of investigations have been conducted upon anthelmintics official in U. S. P. X. and N. F. V. Recommended that earthworm method be adopted for bioassay of these drugs and standard MLD concentrations are reported.

TOXICITY OF ESSENTIAL OILS TO EARTHWORMS AND GOLDFISH, *Harry J. Pratt, George E. Byers and James C. Munch.*

MLD of number of common essential oils has been determined upon earthworms and goldfish.

TOXICITY OF ALIPHATIC ALCOHOLS AND ALKYL ESTERS TO EARTHWORMS AND GOLDFISH, *James C. Munch and George E. Byers.*

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MLD of series of aliphatic alcohols and of alkyl esters has been determined upon earthworms and goldfish. Narcotic potency has been determined upon goldfish; effect of homology and isology has been studied.

BIOASSAY OF DEPRESSOR DRUGS, *James C. Munch, Arnold Quici and George E. Byers.*

After studying proposed methods, it has been found drugs causing fall in carotid blood pressure, (such as Tissue Extract, Acetylcholine and Histamine) may be assayed quantitatively upon anesthetized dogs. By proper attention to various details, rabbits are also valuable. Suggested that action of products in neutralizing pressor action of epinephrine be used as standard assay procedure, and relative potency be expressed in terms of epinephrine.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB, *Raymond S. Smith.*

Includes tables and graphs showing relation of total extractive substance in relation to per cent. of Alcohol, 55% Alcohol extracting largest per cent. of solid material with variation in glycerin, stable preparation was obtained. Glycerin was added to receiving vessel before percolation. Series of biological tests were made using cats and it was concluded that higher per cent. of solid material gave greatest laxative action. Another series of tests were made using students as subject and similar conclusions were made.

SENECIO RIDDELLII, *F. S. Bukey and R. W. Cunningham.*

Deals with extraction, isolation and purification of toxic principle present in Senecio riddellii which causes "walking disease" in horses. When pure is white crystalline compound. Feeding experiments were conducted upon two horses. Amount of compound equivalent to 96 pounds of green plant was given each horse over period of 16 days. Typical "walking disease" symptoms were produced. Death resulted in both cases and histological examination showed typical cirrhotic liver lesions found in all field cases of disease. This indicates that compound isolated is toxic principle of plant and responsible for "walking disease."

TITRATING BISMUTH, *Gustave A. Sticht.*

Bismuth can easily, quickly and with fair accuracy, be determined volumetrically with ferrocyanide solution, using outside indicator. Presence of some glycerin keeps bismuth in solution with less excess of nitric acid, about one per cent., than when nitric acid and water are used alone. Calcium, magnesium, and many inorganic matters insoluble in dilute nitric acid, do not interfere. Chlorides, sulphates, and aluminum are best absent, organic acids, and organic matter other than glycerine must be absent, and alkali hydrates cannot be used to neutralize. It is best to have only one alkali metal in solution, preferably using potassium carbonate to neutralize. Titration to proceed slowly, at room temperature, or little lower.

Outside indicator is some ferric salt solution acidified, using for convenience and preferably, ferric ammonium sulphate, and spots placed on filter paper, and the line of coalescence must be free from bismuth ferrocyanide precipitate. A blank test must be made for correction. Zinc can be titrated similarly with advantage.

SODIUM IODOBISMUTHITE SOLUTIONS, *A. E. Jurist and W. G. Christiansen.*

A technique is described for a single method whereby migration of bismuth in iodobismuthite solution toward the anode can be rapidly demonstrated. A different and more complicated technique will also be described whereby roughly quantitative measurements may be made regarding the extent to which bismuth migrates toward the anode from iodobismuthite solutions.

BUFFER CAPACITY OF TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS, *John C. Krantz, Jr.*

In previous communication to American Pharmaceutical Association, author studied acid base equilibrium of tincture of digitalis. In this work study is made of buffer capacity of the tincture when various menstrua are used for extraction.

ASSAY OF NITROGEN MONOXIDE, *John C. Krantz, Jr., Wm. F. Reindollar and C. Jelleff Carr.*

Purpose of paper is to set forth simple assay for determination of quality of nitrous oxide applicable for Pharmacopoeial purposes

INCOMPATIBILITIES OF QUININE, *F. A. Lee.*

Discussion of results of investigation of incompatibilities resulting from mixing of solutions of quinine salts with potassium acetate: potassium hypophosphite; solutions of citrates; and solutions of salicylates. Pure salt resulted in each case, and under none of experimental conditions used was an additive compound formed.

VARIETIES OF MILD SILVER PROTEIN, *by Florin J. Amrhein,* Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.

Author has examined several commonly used mild silver protein preparations. Tests included U. S. P. tests and others. It has been found that several reagents may be used to identify U. S. P. mild silver protein from other trade-mark preparations. Work included following determinations, moisture, total ash, acid insoluble ash, acid soluble ash, water soluble ash, water insoluble ash, alkalinity of ash, and approximate composition of ash. A considerable variation was noted in ash content and also in alkalinity of ash. In assay for silver given in U. S. P. X., amount of HNO_3 given was not sufficient to dissolve all silver and addition of small amount of conc. H_2SO_4 greatly enhanced solubility. Author suggests revision committee of U. S. P. XI., consider advisability of including limit for moisture and ask in monograph under mild silver protein.

PETROLEUM-ETHER EXTRACTIVE OF DIGITALIS, *A. John Schwarz.*

Percentage of petroleum ether extractive, ordinarily termed "digitalis fat", varies from 1.05 to 1.75% in digitalis leaves possessing 3.5 to 6.0% moisture. Presence of glycerol was established after saponification with alcoholic potassium hydroxide. Saponified fraction yielded myristic and palmitic acids; indications showed presence of cerotic and melissic acids; unsaturated acids present are oleic, linolic, and linolenic—characterized by their bromide derivatives.

Non-saponifiable fraction yielded melissyl alcohol, a phytosterol—characterized as sitosterol, and a saturated hydrocarbon—triacontane.

STORAGE OF DIGITALIS, *Herbert Emig.*

Study of influence of several factors upon keeping qualities of tincture during storage. Factors concerned were temperature, hydrogen-ion concentration of extracting menstruums, exclusion of air by sealing and displacement of air in container with carbon dioxide.

Various tinctures of digitalis were manufactured according to U. S. P. X. specifications with one exception, the changing of hydrogen-ion concentration of menstruum. Hydrochloric acid, sodium acid phosphate, acetic acid, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate were chemicals used to secure change. Respective pH values of menstruums were obtained by use of Leeds and Northrup quinhydrone pH apparatus as well as colorimetric method.

Each tincture was assayed by one-hour frog method, stored in two ounce amber glass stoppered bottles, and kept for one year.

BISMUTH SALTS OF FATTY ACIDS, *W. M. Lautor, A. E. Jurist and W. G. Christiansen.*

A number of Bismuth salts of fatty acids of different types were prepared. They were then studied for toxicity and absorbability by injecting a solution or suspension in olive oil intramuscularly into albino rats. The toxicity was estimated from the growth curves of the animals, and the absorption by killing the rats after 27-35 days and analysing the bismuth left unabsorbed at the site of injection.

These salts were found to be only slightly absorbed: Only Bi-ricinoleate was absorbed to the extent of over 90%. The rest varied from 17 to 78%, with an average of 47%. The toxicity was low. It is concluded that these salts are relatively unsatisfactory therapeutic agents.

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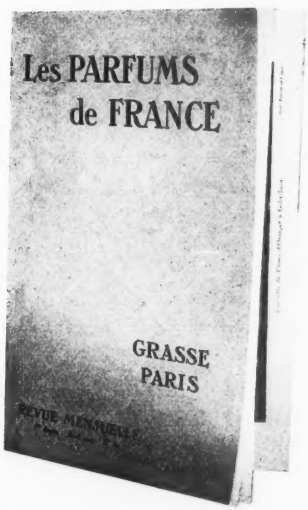

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Organic Selenium Compound

Compound possesses therapeutic properties. It is water soluble salt of general formula, R-M(-Se-R_{ac})n. R is any organic radical group, R_{ac} is organic radical containing acid group, and M is metal of group forming compounds stable towards water with metal bonded to a carbon arom of an organic group and having valence greater than one. Symbol n is integer greater than zero and at least one less than the valence of metal. Selenium in compound is bonded to carbon atoms of groups R and R_{ac} respectively. Morris S. Kharasch, College Park, Md. U. S. P. No. 1,858,958, filed August 11, 1926.

Medicinal For Arteriosclerosis

Improved product has following composition and is soluble in water:—0.20 part secondary sodium phosphate, 0.33 part sodium bicarbonate, 0.35 part potassium chloride, 4.25 parts sodium chloride, 100 parts water. Composition is enclosed in calcium free containers. Nicholas A. Rumanceff, New York. U. S. P. No. 1,858,905, filed June 27, 1929.

Glycidic Acids

These therapeutically important products are made by oxidation of alpha, beta unsaturated aldehydes in alkaline medium with hypohalites. Antoine A. Kaufmann, Geneva, Switzerland. U. S. P. No. 1,858,551, filed October 29, 1928.

Medicinal Bougie and Ball

Medicinal bougies or balls are made by incorporating an effective remedial substance in a ground mass. Resulting mixture is formed into objects of pre-determined shapes and sizes. Ground mass used consists of extract of licorice and water soluble aromatic hydrophical substance. Resulting mixture is kneaded with mixture consists of gum tragacanth and water. Assigned to Winthrop Chemical Co., New York. U. S. P. No. 1,858,108, filed February 4, 1927.

Higher Alklyl Rescorinols

These are active germicidal and antiseptic products. They contain no less than eight carbon atoms on the alkyl group of the molecule. Alfred R. L. Dohme, assignor, Sharp & Dohme Inc., Philadelphia. U. S. P. No. 1,858,012, filed October 12, 1927.

Pituitary Gland Preparations

Process for production of water soluble preparation of hormone of anterior lobe of pituitary. A principal step in process is removal of soluble calcium salts by treating urine of gravid mammals with water soluble salts. Anions of these salts form water insoluble deposit with calcium salts. Deposit thus formed is removed. Assigned to Schering-Kahlbaum A. G., Berlin, Germany. U. S. P. No. 1,857,878, filed September 25, 1929.

Hydro-Aromatic Alcohols

Trans-hydro-aromatic alcohols of therapeutic value are made by treating alkali metal salts of aryl substituted phenols with hydrogen in presence of hydrogenation catalyst. Reaction takes place at 150° to 250°. Assigned to Schering-Kahlbaum A. G., Berlin, Germany. U. S. P. No. 1,857,880, filed January 3, 1931.

Purifying and Drying Crude Iodine

Crude iodine is placed in acid proof and iodineproof container. Crude iodine is covered with concentrated sulphuric acid and heated to slightly above melting and reduced to fused mass, which is cooled to room temperature. Sulphuric acid is removed and iodine is washed. Any remaining impurities on surface is scraped off. A pure product is thus obtained well suited for making pharmaceutical products. Charles W. Girvin, Long Beach, Calif. U. S. P. No. 1,857,632, filed November 19, 1930.

Barbituric Acid Drugs

Process for production of anhydrous alkali metal salts of 5:5-di-aliphatic substituted barbituric acids. A practically anhydrous alkali metal salt of this acid is represented by the following formula: $(R_1)(R_2):C_4N_2.(O_2)(H)(M)(O)$. M represents an alkali metal, R_1 an aliphatic group containing 5 hydrogen atoms and R_2 an aliphatic group containing from 3 to 8 carbon atoms. Groups R_1 and R_2 have no triple bonded atoms. This salt contains less than 1% of water. It dissolves in water to produce a clear solution. Horace A. Shonle, Indianapolis, Ind., assignor, Eli Lilly & Co. U. S. P. No. 1,856,792, filed June 22, 1929.

Polyhydroxy Phenols

Polyhydroxy phenols of therapeutic value are manufactured by process in which method of separating product from aqueous solution is feature. Thus isopropyl ether is contacted with aqueous solution. Subsequently ether is separated from solution. Thomas S. Carswell, Kirkwood, Mo., assignors, Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis. U. S. P. No. 1,856,690, filed May 6, 1931.

New Barbituric Acid Drug

New products are molecular compounds of amidopyrine, with ethyl-isopropyl-barbituric acid. They are yellow molecular compounds formed in the proportion of one or two molecules of amidopyrine with one molecular of ethyl-isopropyl-barbituric acid. Walter G. Christiansen, Bloomfield, N. J., assignor, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. U. S. P. No. 1,856,620, filed May 19, 1928.

Thyroid Gland Medicament

Therapeutically active substances are made from thyroid gland by subjecting aqueous thyroid solution to fractional precipitation by means of concentrated aqueous solution of an easily soluble salt, capable of salting out the albumens. This salt is selected from the group consisting of ammonium sulphate, zinc sulphate, dimethylamino hydrochloride, and diethylamino hydrochloride. The whole amount by volume of this solution does not exceed quantity by volume of thyroid solution. Fractional precipitation is carried out by adding first to aqueous thyroid solution an amount of 45% by volume of concentrated salt. Precipitate thus obtained is filtered and is then thrown away. Filtrate is thereafter subjected at least once more to treatment causing precipitation by adding each time about 15% by volume of same salt solution. Product precipitated by each addition is filtered off and worked up in equal manner by dialysation. Dialysate is evaporated in vacuo. Assigned to Winthrop Chemical Co., New York. U. S. P. No. 1,856,533, filed February 20, 1930.

Mechanical Laxative

A substantially dry cake of seeds of psyllium type. Cake is held together by mucilaginous binder obtained from seeds of psyllium type. Amount of binder is sufficient to form frangible cake. William T. Jones, Pleasantville, N. Y. U. S. P. No. 1,847,247, filed February 14, 1931.

Extraction of Iodine

Iodine is extracted from brine or solution containing the same substantially in form of iodide. Solution is acidified and electrolyzed to liberate iodine, and liberated iodine is separated from residual solution by blowing out with air current. Acidity of electrolyzed solution is adjusted in excess of pH equals 3.5. Iodine in air from solution is removed with aqueous alkaline solution. Coulter W. Jones, McDade, La., and John J. Grebe, Midland, Mich., assignors, Jones Chemical Co. Inc., McDade, La. U. S. P. No. 1,853,621, filed August 26, 1929.

Hair Dressing

Triaryl phosphates, such as phenyl-diphenyl phosphate, cresyl-diphenyl phosphate, tricresyl phosphate and phenyl-dicresyl phosphate are used in greaseless hair dressings. For example 40 grams of phenyl-diphenyl phosphate are mixed with 25 grams of castor oil, one liter of 80% ethyl alcohol, 5 ccm. of chlorophyll solution and suitable perfume such as geranium oil. In another composition 40 grams of phenyldiphenyl phosphate

are mixed with one liter of 80% ethyl alcohol, 5 cc. of rosemary oil, and 10 ccm. of bergamot oil. Still another composition uses 30 grams of phenyl diphenyl phosphate, 10 grams of tri-orthodiphenyl phosphate, one liter of 80% ethyl alcohol perfumed with geranium oil, 20 grams of olive oil, 10 cc. of bergamot oil and 5 grams of salicylic acid. F. Bryner, assignor, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. U. S. P. No. 1,852,231, filed October 1, 1930.

BRITISH PATENTS

Di-Iodochelidamic Acid

This new pharmaceutical is made from chelidamic acid dissolved in excess alkali and treated with iodine. Product is acidified at 100° C., mixture being made alternately alkaline and acid as many times as desired. After five acidifications, acid filtrate is cooled and di-iodochelidamic acid separates in 85% yield. Schering-Kahlbaum A. G., Berlin, Germany. B. P. No. 369,528, filed September 25, 1931.

Medicament From Liver

Fresh liver is pressed to obtain juices which are treated with alcohol to remove albumen. Product can then be prepared for use. M. Gaensslen. B. P. No. 372,128, filed June 10, 1931.

Purifying Medicaments

Physiologically active substances are purified by treatment with metallic compounds to give precipitates. Precess applies particularly to purification of crude extracts containing cardiac substances. Precipitation is effected by means of compounds of heavy metals, such as copper, silver, lead or mercury. Mixture is filtered in usual manner. Precipitation may be facilitated by presence of alkali or alkaline earth salts. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort-am-Main, Germany. B. P. No. 371,550, filed March 16, 1931.

Nail Polishes

Aromatic sulphonamide-aldehyde resins are decolorized by treatment with absorbent decolorizing agents, preferably while in solution. Decolorizing agents are removed by filtration. Solution obtained is used as such, or evaporated to separate resin. Solutions containing resin, and derivative of cellulose, may be used as nail polishes. British Celanese Ltd., London, England. B. P. No. 342,614, filed May 2, 1930.

Barbituric Acid Drugs

Various soluble salts of barbituric acid are described. These include the alkali or alkaline earth metal, ammonium, or amine salts. These drugs are prepared from barbituric acids, which carry in the five position an ethyl or allyl group and a saturated secondary alkyl or cycloaklyl group of C_4 to C_7. H. A. Shonle, assignor, E. Lilly & Co. B. P. No. 365,135, filed August 16, 1930.

Organic Sulphur Compounds

Therapeutic compounds are obtained by heating sulphur to 160° C. with sucrose and starch in presence of air to prevent formation of carbon disulphide. Cooled mass is suspended in water and concentrated to give sulphur oils. J. Mrochem and P. Mochalle. B. P. No. 364,061, filed September 30, 1930.

Irradiated Ergosterol

Irradiated ergosterol of high antirachitic value is obtained by removing the antirachitically inactive components by treatment of irradiated ergosterol with either maleic acid anhydride or citraconic acid anhydride followed by extraction of additive compounds so formed with solvents in which vitamin D is insoluble. Vitamin may be purified by crystallization from methanol or acetone and then may be dissolved in a vegetable oil. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. B. P. No. 370,743, filed June 18, 1931.

Quinolin Derivatives

Therapeutic products are obtained from 4-aminoquinaldines which are converted into their C-alkylidene or C-aralkylidene derivatives. These are also synthesized from the corresponding 4-halengo-compounds. Numerous examples are cited. Products are claimed to be superior to 4-amino-2-styrylquinolines as bactericides. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. B. P. No. 367,952, filed December 8, 1930.

Phaeophorbide B Iron Compound

Phaeophorbide B is treated with an iron salt in the presence of a solvent and preferably in a stream of inert gas. Compound $C_{35}H_{36}O_6N_4FeCl$ is obtained and can be purified by crystallization from organic acid, suitably butyric acid and with exclusion of oxygen. Schering-Kahlbaum A. G., Berlin, Germany. B. P. No. 368,673, filed October 23, 1931.

GERMAN PATENTS

Theobromine

Theobromine is obtained from natural products containing it, particularly from cacao shells, by converting theobromine into calcium derivative. Cacao shells and like natural products are used in original state (not ground). Fats are first removed by extraction in suitable apparatus, such as diffusers. Filtering is avoided. The extraction is accomplished in the cold with milk of lime, or the shells may be subjected to a countercurrent process at a moderately high temperature. The theobromine is then recovered from the aqueous extract in the usual manner. C. H. Boehringer Sohn A. G., Nieder Ingleheim-am-Rhine, Germany. G. P. No. 542,993, filed April 13, 1926.

Theobromine Compound with Calcium Nitrate

This product is obtained by causing theobromine or calcium-theobromine to react with calcium hydroxide and calcium nitrite in presence of water. Amount of calcium nitrite is at least an equimolecular quantity to theobromine. Solution is evaporated to dryness and theobromine product recovered. Dr. Hans P. Kaufmann, Muenster i. W., Germany. G. P. No. 548,373, filed May 8, 1928.

Mercury Benzol Derivatives

These new pharmaceuticals are made by action of mercuric acetate on benzene in presence of solvent boiling above 150°C. This results in reaction temperature being raised to best point and reaction proceeds smoothly without solvent being affected by mercuric acetate. Maximum temperature used is 135° C. and process is carried out in open vessels at ordinary pressures. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. G. P. No. 548,902, filed August 9, 1928.

Cholesterin Aromatics

New cholesterin compounds are made by allowing cholesterin halogenides to react with aromatic amines or their derivatives. Reaction is carried out at an elevated temperature, but at ordinary pressures. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. G. P. No. 548,817, filed March 28, 1930.

Hair Rinse

This preparation will restore natural softness and luster to hair after it has been washed with alkaline hair washes. It consists of dry mixtures of acids or acid salts with hexamethylenetetramine. Product can be pulverized. Coriolan Gesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin-Templehof, Germany. G. P. No. 534,838, filed March 5, 1930.

Storing and Releasing Perfume

This refers to perfumes combined with suitable gas, for example carbon dioxide. Thus perfume in admixture with gas is compressed in bomb under high pressure. Perfume may be released from bomb through suitable outlet device. It is thus atomized in dry state. Renee M. L. Lemoine, Perriers-sur-Andelle, France. G. P. No. 532,194, filed March 7, 1926.

Activating Vegetable Proteases

Vegetable proteases, particularly papain preparations, are activated by treatment with salts of thio-acids. These are used in neutral or weakly acid solution. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. G. P. No. 532,398, filed July 15, 1928.

(*Continued on page 295*)

Abstracts

Local Anaesthetics

Number of simple reactions for identification of local anaesthetics have been developed. Bases of percaine, pantocaine and larocaine are difficultly soluble in slightly alkaline solution of sodium carbonate, those of novocaine, tutocaine and psicaine are more easily soluble. Only larocaine gives coloring matter by diazotization. Pantocaine and percaine may be identified by manner in which they behave in presence of nitric and sulphuric acids in which ferric sulphate is dissolved. Psicaine does not give reaction in diazotization. Novocaine gives iodoform reaction after alkaline saponification. Finally, tutocaine and novocaine may be distinguished from one another by solubility of their oxalates in mixture of ether and alcohol. K. W. Herz, Berichte der Deutsche Pharma. Gesellschaft, 1932, number 2.

Glyceroboric Acid

This pharmaceutical is obtained under reduced pressure. Product is water white and may be obtained by addition of slight excess of glycerin and concentration in vacuum. Less time is required and product is easily soluble in water. G. R. Milne and R. M. Todd, Pharm. Journal, 1932, volume 128, page 186.

Ferments in Gum Arabic

Oxidizing ferments are present in gum arabic both in form of oxidases and peroxidases. These are objectionable when gum is used in making pharmaceutical preparations. They are best detected by blue color formed when 0.2 cc. of 3% hydrogen peroxide and 0.2 cc. of 1%. Alcohol solution of benzidine are added to 5 cc. of 1% solution of gum and mixture allowed to stand for 10 minutes. Most suitable method of inactivation of gum arabic solution is by heating, but as this also reduces viscosity and impairs value of material, minimum temperature necessary to bring about complete inactivation has been investigated. Results show that heating for 15 minutes at 80° C. inactivates oxidases present, but for complete inactivation of peroxidases heating for one hour is required. A. Laursen. Dansk. Tidsskr. Farm., 1932, volume 6, page 54.

Diabetic Chocolates

Fructose may be used in preparation of diabetic chocolate, instead of sucrose, but it is suscepted therapeutically and is expensive. Proteins of animal or vegetable origin, particularly peptone and ammonia-casein, are tolerated and enable cacao mass to be kept down to 60%. Saccharin (0.5 to 1%) is added. "Conching" affects proteins and must be avoided in manufacture. A. Laessig, Food Manufacture, 1932, volume 7, pages 12 to 14.

Examination of Essential Oils

Solubilities of various essential oils are determined at temperatures of 15°, 20° and 25° C. in 70% and 90% alcohol. Considerable emphasis is placed on value of this determination. Acid values and ester values are also established. Saponification is effected with half normal potassium hydroxide solution in isopropyl alcohol. No reflux condenser is required. Acid and ester values determined in hot (30 minutes and one hour) and cold (24 hours) of same oils are described and methods are discussed. L. W. Winkler, Pharm. Zentr., 1932, volume 73, pages 98-101, 181-185.

Liquid Paraffin Preparation

Sixty-five parts of liquid paraffin are placed in flask. One part of agar-agar is cooked with 35 parts of water for 15 minutes and 35 parts of water are added. Mass is cooked again and filtered through cotton. Filtrate, cooled to 70° C., is mixed with paraffin and shaken vigorously to obtain finest distribution of ingredients. Additional 65 parts of paraffin are added with strong shaking, addition being made in 3 portions. Mass is cooled. It may be aromaticized by addition of 3 parts of suitable essential oil. Saccharin may be added. J. Elsenburg, Pharmac. Weekblad, volume 69, pages 300-301.

Making Guaiacol Taurocholate

This is made by reacting equimolecular quantities of sodium guaiacolate with taurocholic acid. The former compound is made by dissolving equimolecular quantities of guaiacol and sodium hydroxide in absolute alcohol. This solution is admixed with solution of taurocholic acid in alcohol. Hydrochloric acid is evolved. Sodium chloride formed is separated and filtrate mixed with four to five volumes of ether. Guaiacol taurocholate crystallizes on standing and is purified by radissolving in alcohol and precipitating with ether. It is very soluble in water and alcohol and insoluble in ether, chloroform and neutral solvents. It has no injurious action on stomach or kidneys and combines antiseptic and lytic properties if its two components. D. Ganassini. Arc. 1st. Biochem. Ital., volume 4, page 3.

Costus Root Oil

A highly interesting essential oil made from root that grows in Kashmir, India. Root is used in East for medicinal purposes and in making incense. Oil yield, is small, about 0.3 to 0.5%. Its odor is very peculiar, being compared with that of Bavarian beer. Cost is high but oil is used in minute amounts. A trace of costus oil gives an inimitable and distinguished character to violet perfumes. The Manufacturing Chemist, June 1931, page 113.

Carvone and Menthone

About 1.5 grams of caraway, dill or spearmint oil or three grams of peppermint oil are weighed out into a stoppered tube (about 150 mm. long and 25 mm. diameter). Twenty cc. of normal hydroxylamin hydrochloride reagent are added and mixture titrated with N alcoholic potash solution until red changes to yellow. Tube is placed in water bath at 75° to 80° C., and liberated acid is neutralized with N alcoholic potash at five minute intervals. At expiration of 40 minutes, titration is completed to full yellow color of indicator, dimethyl yellow solution in 90% alcohol, and reading on burette noted. A color standard is used. The Perfumery and Essential Oil Record, June, 1932, pages 164 to 165.

An Aesthsine Reaction

Several centigrams of product are dissolved in 2 cc. of water. Then 5 to 10 drops of hydrochloric acid are added and two to three cc. of chlorine water. White precipitate is formed which changes on agitation to orange and then to brick red. Same solution of anaesthesine hydrochloride, mixed with sodium hypochlorite, gives brick red precipitate. L. Ekkert. Pharm. Zeit., 1932, number 26.

Reactions of Menthol

When 0.01 gram of menthol, eucalyptol, or thymol is dissolved in 1 cc. of concentrated sulphuric acid, density 1.85, and solution is treated with 1 cc. of fresh solution of one gram of vanillin in 100 cc. of concentrated sulphuric acid, density 1.84, and then diluted with 1 cc. of water or alcohol, a rapidly intensifying coloration appears. This is violet for menthol, or eucalyptol, red for thymol. Very small amounts of compounds give these colorations. O. Carletti. Boll. Chim. Farm., 1932, volume 71, pages 139 to 140.

Neutral Calcium Glycerophosphate

For therapeutic purposes, calcium glycerinophosphate should be dissolved in cold, recently boiled, distilled or good potable water and solution should be stored in hermetically sealed bottles, quite filled. Action of air lowers solubility appreciably. No extraneous substance, other than glycerol to increase stability, should be added. In prescriptions containing vegetable extracts, peroxidase of such extracts, for example gum arabic, hastens decomposition of glycerinophosphate. G. Nobili, Boll. Chim. Farm., 1932, volume 71, pages 133 to 136.

Essential Oil of Wintera Colorata

Wintera colorata is New Zealand pepper tree. Oil, which was obtained by steam distillation of leaves is light green and has somewhat sharp odor. Yield is 0.2%. Oil contains terpenes, terpene alcohols and their esters, sesquiterpenes, sesquiterpene alcohols and their esters. Various aromatic chemicals have been isolated from oil. Jame Melville and Alfred A. Levi, Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, 1932, pages 210T.

Acetylsalicylic Acid Brands

Various brands of this drug were examined from physical and chemical standpoint. Conclusion was that although crystalline state of products differs considerable, drugs do not differ much in chemical properties. Some brands contain less free acid than others and are therefore more stable. Dr. H. Valentine Apotheker Zeitung, 1932, number 25.

Silver Nitrate Salves

Silver nitrate is triturated with petrolatum (yellow) and product obtained in which very weak reduction of silver salt takes place. On other hand a salve, which contains silver nitrate and peru balsam, becomes black in short time. Kurt Sagatz, Pharmazeutische Zeitung, volume 76, pages 1455-1456.

Stability of Ergotamine

Stability of ergotamine tartrate is determined in solution of 2 to 9pH coefficient over 4 months. Most stable solution was one with pH of 9. Ergotamine precipitated to bottom in crystalline state. Solutions prepared in aseptic condition decompose rapidly. Original preparation, gynergen, was stable at pH of 3.8, which indicates that an oxygen-consuming stabilizer must be present. Dansk Tidsskr. Farmaci, 5, 172-5.

Saponin Content

Experiments were carried out on number of botanicals containing saponin. Drugs were dried in oven at 70° C., in sun and in shade. Effect of drying was determined by means of haemolytic index. Drying method has great deal to do with effect on drug. Majority of botanicals tested showed no effect caused by drying. Heil-Gewarz. Pflanzen, volume 14, pages 1 to 18.

Mercury Salves

New method for preparation of mercury salves consists in triturating in mortar 30 parts of mercury with 10 parts of extractum faecis spiss. Preparation is finished in 15 to 20 minutes, and mixed with petrolatum to make 100 parts in all. Extremely fine division of mercury is obtained with minimum effort. H. Eschenbrenner, Apotheker Zeitung, volume 47, pages 424-5.

Adaline and Bromural

Adaline is treated with alpha-naphthol and sulphuric acid. Product is colored rose. Color becomes reddish violet when mass is heated. Same test gives dull rose red with bromural and this color is changed to yellowish red on heating. L. Ekkert, Magyar Gy. gyoexeresztud Tarsasag Ertestoeje, volume 8, 1932, pages 119 to 120.

African Eucalyptus Oils

Fifty eight oils were examined to obtain characteristics. Oils were obtained by steam distillation of many species of South African eucalyptus. Medicinal, perfume and industrial oils are obtained which compare favorably with Australian oils. F. J. de Villiers and C. P. Naude, Union of South Africa Department of Agriculture Science Bulletin, 1932, No. 102.

Chalk for Tooth Pastes

Chalk has been examined from standpoint of usefulness for manufacture of tooth pastes and other industrial products. Chalk does not normally contain free lime or calcium hydroxide. Its alkalinity is due either to hydrolysis or to presence of more soluble magnesium carbonate. Lack of agreement in reported solubility and alkalinity of chalk is due either to variation in size of particles or to presence of small proportions of ammonia or carbon dioxide in water used. More finely divided the chalk, more rapidly does chalk tend to form soap in some tooth pastes. This tendency is retarded by addition of glycerin, sugar, honey or gum tragacanth. J. F. Sacher, Farben Chemiker, 1932, volume 3, pages 89 to 91.

Morphine in Mixtures

Method has been worked for determination of small quantities of morphine in acetylsalicylic acid-morphine mixtures. One gram of mixture (0.5 to 3% morphine) is dissolved in 5 cc. of 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide and warmed for 2 to 3 minutes on water bath. Cooled liquid is titrated with normal hydrochloric acid until just yellow to thymol blue (pH 9.15) and washed into separatory funnel. Total volume (about 10 cc.) is extracted 5 times with 15 cc. each time of isopropyl alcohol-chloroform mixture (one to three). Dried, filtered extract is shaken twice with 5 cc. of 0.8% aqueous sodium bicarbonate each time and washings shaken with 3 to 4 cc. of chloroform which are added to main extract. Solvent extract is concentrated to 5 cc., 10 cc. of 0.02 normal solution of sulphuric acid are added, remainder of solvent is evaporated and excess sulphuric acid titrated with 0.02 normal solution of sodium hydroxide, using methyl red. With sodium salicylate instead of acetylsalicylic acid, initial treatments with sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid are omitted. E. Schulek and F. Szegho, Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle, 1932, volume 73, pages 241 to 243.

Cherry Laurel Water and Alkaloids

Due to minute amount of copper in cherry laurel water, this preparation is incompatible with alkaloids. Copper then forms cupro-hydrocyanic acid and may be precipitated in form of copper cyanide when acidity of cheery laurel water is raised slightly. Alkaloidal salts are precipitated by cupro-hydrocyanic acid as with cocaine hydrochloride, caffeine and antipyrin. J. Golse and J. Hugot, Bulletin Societe Pharmacie de Bordeaux, 1932, volume 1, page 22.

Deterioration of Digitalis

Tests were made by frog method on tincture of digitalis kept in corked bottles. At end of first year tincture showed slight deterioration. Diminution of activity was marked at end of second year, being 10 to 15%. From that time on deterioration was much slower. Even after eleven years the tincture still retained 80% of its original activity. J. W. C. Gunn and D. Epstein. African Chemist and Druggist, May 1932, page 7.

Menthol Isomers As Antiseptics

Various isomers of menthol were tested on bacillus coli at room temperature over periods of half to six hours. In this case laevo-menthol had from 10 to 12 times activity of phenol. Laevo-menthol has from 5 to 8 times activity of phenol in case of staphylococcus pyrogens. An increase in experimental temperature of 10° C. produced small increase in activity of phenol but considerably larger increase in activity of menthols. Addition of 0.1% gum tragacanth reduced bactericidal action of dl-neo-menthol to less than half. F. Wokes, Quarterly Journal Pharm. Pharmacology, 1932, volume 2, page 233.

Mechanical Laxatives

Action of liquid paraffin, agar agar and bassorin in constipation is discussed. Interesting substance is bassorin introduced recently into therapeutics as laxative. It is vegetable mucilage, dried juice of tree of astragalus species, indigenous to Africa, Persia, Syria and Kurdistan. Bassorin absorbs water much more readily than agar agar and efficiency is greater. Bassorin has not effect on digestion of food and has no toxic properties. Its value as mechanical laxative has been demonstrated. F. B. Parsons, The Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist, 1932, 112-133, volume 129.

(*Continued on page 294*)

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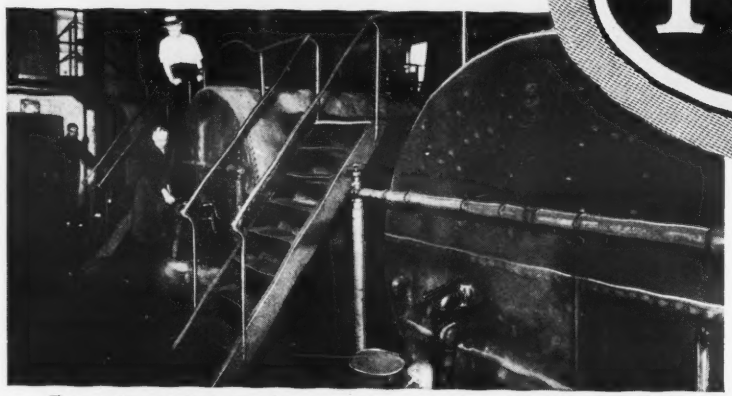

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Arsenous, USP, 220 lb bbls lb.	...	.18
Benzoic, USP, 100 lb bbls.lb.	.50	.55
Boric, 300 lb bbls.....lb.	.07	.08
Cacodylic, 5 lb. bot.....lb.	...	8.00
Camphoric, USP, VIII 1 lb bot.....lb.	4.82	4.82
Carbolic, USP, crys 112 lb tins.....lb.	.17	.18
Cinnamic, 5 lb cans.....lb.	3.25	3.50
Citric, USP, crys 230 lb bbl .....lb.	...	.29
USP, crys imp. 112 lb keg .....lb.	.34	.36
USP, powd 200 lb bbl...lb.	...	.31½
Gallic, USP, 150 lb bbls..lb.	...	.74
Glycerophosphoric, 25% 1 lb bot.....lb.	1.40	1.75
Hydriodic, USP, 10% 5 lb bot.....lb.	...	.70
Hydrobromic, USP, 40% 155 lb. cbys.....lb.	...	.55
Hypophosphorous, USP, 30% .....lb. 5 gal demis.....lb.	...	.85
Lactic, USP, VIII 100 lb cbys lb.....	.48	.50
USP, X 100 lb cbys.....lb.	.50	.52
Phenylcinchonic.....lb.	...	3.25
Phosphoric, USP, Syr 70 lb drs.....lb.	.14	.15
Pyrogallic, crys 5 lb cans..lb.	1.30	1.40
Resublimed, 5 lb cans...lb.	1.60	1.70
Salicylic, USP, 100 lb bbls.lb.	.40	.45
Stearic, double pressed, bags .....lb.	.08	.08½
Triple pressed, bags,....lb.	.10½	.11½
Succinic, 100 lb bbls.....lb.	...	1.35
Sulfurous, USP, 6% 100 lb cbys.....lb.	.05	.06
Tannic, USP, fluffy 50 lb bbls. .....lb.	.90	.93
Powd 200 lb bbls.....lb.	.80	.85
Tartaric, USP, 300 lb bbls.lb	.22½	.23
Aconitine, Alk, crys 1 oz vials .....oz.	...	30.00
Amorphous, 1 oz vials....oz.	...	20.00
Adeps Lanae, hyd 350 lb bbls lb.	.13	.15
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls....lb.	.14	.16
Agaricin, 1 oz vis incl.....oz.	...	2.32
ALCOHOL, Benzyl, 5 lb bot lb. F. O. B. Works.....	1.20	1.35
Ethyl, USP, 190 pf 50 gal bbls.....gal.	...	2.535
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No. 5 comp.....gal.	.385	.465
23 a, spec.....gal.	.37	.49
39 b, spec.....gal.	.395	.515
40 m, spec .....gal.	.34	.46
Isopropyl refd 98-99% drs. incl.....gal.	.55	.60
Phenylethyl, 1 lb bot.....lb.	4.30	4.50
Aloin, USP, 100 lb cases....lb.	1.00	1.10
Aluminum Acetotartrate kegs .....lb.	...	1.60
Amidipyrine, 10 lb boxes....lb.	4.00	4.10
AMMONIUM, Acetate 100 lb kegs.....lb.	.38	.40
Benzoate, USP, 1 lb bot...lb.	...	1.27
Borate, 10 lb bot.....lb.	...	.35
Bromide, USP, 450 lb bbls.lb.	.35	.36
Carb, USP, lump 150 lb kegs .....lb.	...	.11
USP, powd 150 lb kegs..lb.	...	.12
Citrate, 100 lb kegs.....lb.	.90	1.30
Ichthyolate, as to brand..lb.	4.00	4.50
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars...lb.	...	5.20
Phosphate, dibasic 250 lb bbls .....lb.	.48	.50
Salicylate, USP, 100 lb kegs .....lb.	1.15	1.20
Valerate, USP, 25 lb jars...lb.	2.75	2.90
Amylene Hydrate, 1 lb bot..lb.	...	7.10
Antipyrine, USP, 100 lb cans.lb.	2.00	2.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, ½ oz. vials.....oz.	22.60	22.70
Arecoline Hydrobrom, 1 oz vials .....oz.	5.25	5.35
Aspidospermine Amorphous.oz.	...	15.00
Atropine Alk, USP, 1 oz. vials .....oz.	6.50	7.00
Methyl bromide, 1 oz vials.oz.	...	25.00
Sulfate, 5 oz cans.....oz.	...	2.50
Single ounce.....oz.	...	3.00
Barbital, 1 lb. bot.....lb.	3.50	3.85
Barium Iodide, 5 lb box....lb.	...	5.15
Sulfate, X-ray diagn bbls..lb.	.09½	.10
BAY RUM Porto Rico, 45 gal. bbls.....gal.	.75	.80
Domestic syn. 50 gal bbl..gal.	.70	.75
St. Thomas, 50 gal bbls...gal.	.80	.90
Benzonaphthol, 5 lb boxes...lb.	2.50	2.60
Benzoyl Cholride, 500 lb dr..lb.	1.00	1.05
Benzyl Benzoate, Medicinal FFC.....lb.	1.20	1.40
Chloride Redis, 160 lb cby.lb.	.30	.35
Formate, 1 lb bot.....lb.	3.25	3.50
Succinate, 160 lb cby.....lb.	...	2.25
BISMUTH, metal 100 lb cases .....lb.	...	.90
Ammon. Citrate, USP, 5 lb cans.....lb.	...	3.10
Betanaphtholate, 5 lb box.lb.	...	2.90
Citrate, USP, 5 lb cans....lb.	...	2.45
Chloride.....lb.	...	2.35
Hydroxide.....lb.	...	2.65
Nitrate, 25 lb jars.....lb	...	.95
Oxide anhydrous.....lb.	...	3.05
Oxychloride, 25 lb boxes...lb.	...	2.60
Salicylate, 25 lb boxes.....lb.	...	1.55
Subcarbonate, USP, 25 lb boxes.....lb.	1.25	1.30
Subcarbonate, X-ray diag 1 lb. bot.....lb.	2.20	2.27
Subgallate, USP, 25 lb boxes .....lb.	1.35	1.40
Subiodide, 5 lb lots.....lb.	...	4.10
Subnitrate, USP, 25 lb jar.lb.	1.10	1.15
Subsalicylate, USP, 25 lb boxes.....lb.	2.15	2.20
Tannate.....lb.	...	2.15
Borax, crys USP, 400 lb bbls.lb.	...	.06
Bromoform, USP, 5 lb bot cases .....lb.	1.65	1.90
Butylchloral Hydrate bot....lb.	4.00	5.00
Cadmium iodide, 10 lb bot...lb.	...	4.55
CAFFEINE Alk, USP, 1..... 100 lb kegs.....lb.	2.10	2.15
Citrated, 50 lb cans....lb	1.55	1.80
Hydrobromide, 1 lb bot...lb.	4.80	5.00
Hydrochloride, 1 lb bot...lb	6.05	6.55
Sulfate, 1 lb bot.....lb.	5.40	5.90
Sodium Benzoate, tins....lb.	...	3.05
Salicylate, tins.....lb.	...	2.95
Calcium Bromide, 100 lb cs..lb.	...	.90
Carb, USP, 175 lb bbls....lb.	.05	.06
Gluconate, Gran. 125 lb..... bbls.....lb.	.47	.52
Powd.....lb.	.47	.52
Glycerophos, 250 lb bbls...lb.	...	1.05
Hypophos, USP, 25 lb cans lb.	.55	.60
Iodide, 5 lb bot.....lb.	...	4.85
Lactate, USP, 500 lb bbls lb.	.45	.50
Lactophosphate Soluble...lb.	...	1.20
Powdered tins.....lb.	...	1.00
Insol, powd tins.....lb.	...	.50
Phosphate & Sulfate Tooth Paste grade, Works..lbs.	.03	.06
Sulfide, USP, 100 lb drs..lb.	.21½	.24
CAMPHOR, Jap. ref. slabs 100 lb. cases.....lb.	.40	.41
Refined powd.....lb.	.40	.41
½ oz tab, 100 lb cases....lb.	.49	.51
Liniment, bbls.....gal.	2.10	2.20
Monobrom, 100 lb cases...lb.	1.60	1.65
Casein edible, 100 lb kegs...lb.	.45	.55
Charcoal Animal medicinal jars incl.....lb.	...	.50
Charcoal Wood, powd, 100 lb. bbls.....lb.	.06	.07
Chloral Hydrate, USP, 25 lb jars.....lb.	.75	.77
100 lb drums.....lb.	.70	.75
Cholesterin.....lb.	15.00	20.00
Chloroform, USP, 50 lb drs...lb.	.25	.27
Chlorophyll, 1 lb. bot.....lb.	3.75	4.00
Chromium Sulfate Scales, tins .....lb.	.45	.50
Powdered tins.....lb.	.50	.55
Chrysarobin, 50 lb tins.....lb.	2.50	2.55
Cinchonine Alk, 100 oz tins..oz.	...	.34
Crystal.....oz.	.43	.46
Sulfate, 100 oz tins.....oz.	...	.23
Cinchonidin Sulfate, 100 oz tins .....oz.	.32	.35
Cinchophen, U.S.P. kegs....lb.	...	2.75
Cocaine Alk, USP, 1 oz vial..oz.	...	11.07
Hydrochloride, USP,.....oz.	...	8.50
CODEINE Alk, 1 oz vials, 10 lots.....oz.	...	10.52
Hydrobromide.....oz.	...	8.92
Hydrochloride.....oz.	...	9.52
Nitrate, oz vl 10 oz lots....oz.	...	9.80
Phosp. oz vl, 10 oz lots....oz.	...	7.92
Salicylate.....oz.	...	8.25
Sulfate, oz vl, 10 oz lots...oz.	...	8.42
Colchicino Alk, USP, 1 oz vl.oz.	...	20.00
Salicylate, 1 oz vls.....oz.	...	35.50
Cream Tartar, USP, 300 lb bbls .....lb.	.17	.17½
Imp. powd. 224 lb bbls....lb.	.17½	.17¾
Creosote, USP, 42 lb cbys....lb.	.45	.47
Carbonate, 150 lb.....lb.	1.50	1.60
Cresol, USP, 400 lb drums...lb.	...	.18
500 lb drums.....lb.	.12	.15
DIGITALIN Pure, 1 oz vial.oz	15.00	15.50
Dover's Powder, USP, 5 lb tin .....lb.	2.75	2.80
Duboisine Sulfate, 1 oz vl....oz.	35.00	40.00
Emetine Alk, 15 gr vial.....oz.	...	.85
Hydrochloride, USP, 1 oz vl .....oz.	25.00	26.00
15 grain vials.....oz.	2.50	2.70
Ephedrine, alk. 25 oz. tins,..oz.	1.50	1.90
Hydrochloride, 25 oz. tins, oz.	1.30	1.65
Sulfate, 25 oz. tins.....oz.	1.30	1.65
Epsom Salts, USP, 200 lb bbls .....100 lb.	2.25	2.50
Imp. 100 lb bbls.....100 lb.	2.30	2.35
Ergotin Bonjean, 1 lb jars...lb.	18.50	19.00
Eserine Alk, 1 oz vials.....oz	...	50.00
Salicylate, 1 oz vials.....oz.	...	40.00
Sulfate, USP, VIII 1 oz vials .....oz.	...	40.00
ETHER, USP, 55 lb drums..lb.	...	.11
Anaesthesia, 55 lb drums..lb.	.21	.23
Nitrous, 1 lb bot.....lb.	...	.80
Ethyl Chloride, 200 lb bot...lb.	.22	.24
Ethyl Iodide, 5 lb bot.....lb.	...	6.25
Formaldehyde, USP, 100 lb cbys fc-1 wks.....lb.	.07	.07½
Gall Extract.....lb.	.20	.21
GLANDULAR SUBSTANCES Duodenal Substance, 1 lb lots	...	3.75
Liver Substance (Hepatic) 1 lb lots.....	...	4.00
Orchic Substance (Testicular)	...	3.75
Ovarian Substance, whole, 1 lb lots.....	...	14.50
Ovarian Residue, 1 lb lots....	...	11.50
Pituitary Substance, whole 1 lb lots.....	...	34.50
Pituitary Substance, Anterior Lobe, 1 lb lots.....	...	24.50
Thyroid, U. S. P., 1 lb lots...	...	3.75
Oxgall Powder, 1 lb lots.....	...	1.25
GLYCERIN, CP, 550 lb drums .....lb.	...	.10½
Gold Chloride, bottles.....oz.	12.00	12.50
Guaiacol, liq. USP. 100 lb. cbys.....lb	1.60	1.70
Crystals.....lb	2.25	2.50
Benzoate, 1 lb bottles.....lb.	...	13.00
Carbonate, 5 lb boxes.....lb.	1.50	2.30
Halazone, 5 lb bot.....lb.	2.75	3.25
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, 100 lb dr.....lb.	.46	.47
Homatropine Hydrobrom USP. .....oz.	...	14.50
5 oz and 1 oz vials.....oz.	...	13.50
Hydrastine Alk, USP, 1 oz vial .....oz.	20.50	21.00
Hydrochlide, USP, 1 oz vials .....oz.	20.50	21.00
Sulfate, 1 oz vial.....oz.		
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, USP, 15 gr vials.....oz.	22.50	23.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, USP, soln 375 lb bbls.....lb.	...	40.00
Hyoscine Hydrobrom, USP, 1 oz vials.....oz.	.03½	.04½
5 oz, 1 oz vials.....oz.	13.07	13.57
Hyoscyamine Alk, crystals, 1 oz vials.....oz.	...	25.07
Amorphous, 1 oz vial...oz.	...	75.07
Hydrobromide, USP, 1 oz vial		

	oz.	...	25.00
Sulfate, 1 oz viat	oz.	...	25.07
Hypoquinone, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.10
ICHTHYOL, tins	lb.	4.00	4.25
Iodide Arsenous, 5 lb bot	lb.	...	5.20
Arsenous-Mercuric soln, 5 lb bot	lb	...	.26
Iodine, crude, 200 lb kegs	lb.	...	2.98
Resublimed, 25 lb jars	lb.	...	3.65
Tincture bbls	gal.	...	3.40
Iodoform, powd 10 lb bot	lb.	...	5.50
Iron & Ammonium Citrate, USP, 50 lb cans	lb.	.42	.44
Chloride, USP, lump 400 lb bbls	lb.	.06	.08
Citrate, USP, VIII 25 lb can	lb.	.94	.99
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans	lb.	1.40	1.50
Iodide, 1 lb bottles	lb.	...	4.28
Phosphate, USP, 50 lb cans	lb.	...	.69
& Potas Oxalate, 250 lb bbl	lb.	...	.45
Pyrophosphate, USP, 50 lb	lb.	.74	.80
& Sod Oxalate, 50 lb. cans	lb.	...	.30½
Sulfate, USP, crys bbls	lb.	.04	.04¼
Ferrous dried bbls	lb.	...	.08
Valerate, tins	lb.	2.75	3.00
Jalap Resin, USP lumps, 5 lb tins	lb.	...	4.00
Powdered, tins	lb.	...	4.65
Lead Acetate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.16½	.19½
Iodide, USP, VIII 5 lb bot	lb.	3.20	3.40
Lecithin, 5 oz. jars	oz.	1.00	1.30
Vegetable, cans	lb.	1.00	1.25
Licorice Ext Mass, cases	lb.	.19	.20
Compound powder, bbls	lb.	.11	.13
LITHIUM CARBONATE, 250 lb bbls	lb.	1.25	1.35
Citrate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.40
Iodide, 5 lb bottles	lb.	...	5.65
Lobeline Sulfate, ¼ oz vial	oz.	...	8.75
Magnesium Carbonate, USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
English, oz blocks	oz.	.16	.18
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb tins	lb.	3.20	3.25
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans	lb.	1.10	1.15
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	1.10
Stearate, bbls	lb.	.18	.20
Manganese Glycerophosphate, 5 lb tins	lb.	2.90	3.00
Hypophosphite, USP, VIII 5 lb cans	lb.	1.35	1.40
Iodide, 1 lb bottles	lb.	6.40	6.65
MENTHOL, USP, 60 lb cases	lb.	2.35	2.40
Synthetic, cases	lb.	2.50	2.75
Mercury Metal, 75 lb flasks	fl.	47.00	48.00
Bichloride, crys 25 lb box	lb.	...	.89
Gran powd, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.74
Bisulfate, 25 lb boxes	lb.	...	1.48
Blue Mass, 25 lb boxes	lb.	...	.84
Powd, 25 lb boxes	lb.	...	.85
Blue Ointment, USP, 50%, 25 lb cans	lb.	...	.91
Mild 30%, 25 lb cans	lb.	...	.64
33 1/3% mercury	lb.	...	.67
Calomel, 50 lb boxes	lb.	...	1.25
English	lb.	2.65	2.75
Iodide, green, 25 lb jars	lb.	...	4.53
Red, USP, 25 lb jars	lb.	...	4.13
Yellow, USP, VIII, 25 lb jars	lb.	...	4.03
Red precip Powd. USP, 25 lb. boxes	lb.	...	1.34
White precip, Powd., USP, 25 lb. boxes	lb.	...	1.41
Salicylate, 25 lb bot	lb.	...	2.32
With chalk, USP, 25 lb boxes	lb.	...	.69
Methanol, Pure 1c-1 drs	gal	...	.44
Methyl Salicylate, USP, 50 lb cans	lb.	.40	.42
Methylene Blue, USP, med 5 lb cans	lb	2.00	2.05
Milk powd, 150 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.12
MORPHINE Alk, 5 oz tin	oz.	10.90	10.95
Acetate, 5 oz tins	oz.	8.75	8.80
Hydrobromide, 5 oz tins, 10 oz lots	oz.	8.75	8.80
Hydrochloride, 5 oz tins, 10 oz lots	oz.	8.75	8.80
Ethyl Hydrochloride, 5 oz tins 10 oz lots	oz.	...	10.85
Sulfate, 5 oz tins, 10 oz lots	oz.	7.85	8.00
Naphthalene Flake, 175 lb bbls wks	lb.	.04½	.05
Balls, 250 lb bbls wks	lb.	.05½	.06
Oxgall, Purified, 5 lb bot	lb.	1.75	2.50
USP, 5 lb bot	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oxyquinoline Sulfate, tins	lb.	8.50	9.25
Pancreatin, USP, 100 lb	lb.	...	1.90
Paraffin, refd, 200 lb cs slabs 118 -120 deg MP	lb.	.08	.09
128-132 deg MP	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Para-Aldehyde, USP, 100 lb carboys	lb.	.48	.50
Pepsin, USP, 100 lbs. 1:3000	lb.	...	2.25
100 lbs. 1:6000	lb.	...	4.00
100 lbs. 1:10000	lb.	...	6.50
Peptone, powd, 5 lb bot	lb.	...	1.50
PHENOBARBITAL, U. S. P., 1 lb. bot	lb.	8.50	9.00
Phenolphthalein, U. S. P. 100 lb drums	lb.	.72	.74
5 lb cans 100 lb lots	lb.	.80	.85
Yellow	lb.	.67	.75
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, USP, 1 oz vials 25 oz lots	oz.	...	3.25
Nitrate, 25 oz lots	oz.	...	3.25
Single ounce	oz.	...	3.50
Alkaloid, 15 gr vials	vl.	...	.75
Piperadine, 25 oz bottles	lb.	...	8.00
Popodhyllin 5 lb bottles	lb.	4.35	4.50
Potassium Acetate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.29	.30
Bicarb, USP, crys 320 lb bbls	lb.	.09½	.10
Bromide, USP, crys 100 lb cs	lb.	.31	.32
Citrate, USP, 100 lb. box	lb.	.42½	.43
Guaiacol Sulfonate	lb.	1.95	2.25
Potassium Hypophosphite, 10 lb. cans	lb.	.65	.70
Iodide, USP, 50 lb cases	lb.	...	2.90
Lactophosphate, 4 oz bot	lb.	...	.90
Permangan, USP, crys, 100 lb drs wks	lb.	.16	.16½
Phosphate dibasic pure, kegs	lb.	...	.49
Salicylate, 25 lb cans	lb.	...	1.18
Sulfate, USP, VIII, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.13	.15
Sulfocyanide, CP 15 lb jars	lb.	...	.50
Tartrate, CP, tins	lb.	...	.65
Pyrogallol, USP, see Acid Pyro-gallic		...	...
Quinidine Alk, 100 oz tins	oz.	.75	.80
Sulfate, 100 oz tins	oz.	...	.50
QUININE SULFATE, USP, 100 oz tins	oz.	...	.40
1 oz tins, 100 oz lots	oz.	...	.50
Acetate	oz.	...	.74
Arsenate	oz.	...	.76
Benzoate	oz.	...	.74
Bisulfate, USP	oz.	...	.40
Citrate	oz.	...	.50
Dihydrobromide	oz.	...	.54
Dihydrochloride, USP	oz.	...	.54
Ethyl Carbonate, 16 oz tins	oz.	...	.54
Ferrocyanide	oz.	...	.74
Formate	oz.	...	.72
Glycerophosphate	oz.	...	.92
Hydrobromide, USP	oz.	...	.50
Hydrochlorosulfate	oz.	...	.54
Hypophosphite	oz.	...	.70
Lactate	oz.	...	.66
Phenolsulfonate	oz.	...	.78
Phosphate	oz.	...	.62
Salicylate, USP	oz.	...	.52
Tannate, USP	oz.	...	.40
Tartrate	oz.	...	.74
Valerate	oz.	...	.78
Urea Hydrochloride, USP	oz.	...	.54
Rennet, N. F. 5 lb 1:25,000	lb.	2.95	3.50
Resorcinol, USP, 25 lb cans	lb.	1.57	1.65
Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 lb bbl	lb.	.13½	.14
Rock Sugar, 5 lb boxes	lb.	...	.15
Saccharin, USP, 10 lb cans	lb.	1.70	1.80
USP, Soluble, 10 lb cans	lb.	1.75	1.85
Salicin, USP	lb.	...	12.50
SALOL, USP, 100 lb drums	lb.	...	.90
Saltpetre, powd, bbls wks	lb.	.06½	.08½
Santonin, USP, bulk	lb.	50.00	60.00
Saponin, refined	lb.	1.30	1.50
Seidlitz Mixture, 250 lb bb	lb.	.11½	.12
Silver Metal, American	oz.	...	.29½
Iodide, 16 oz lots	oz.	...	.69
Nitrate, 100 oz bottles	oz.	.21⅞	.23⅞
Nucleinate, bulk	oz.	...	.37
Proteinate	oz.	.39	.41
SODIUM BENZOATE, USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.42	.47
Bromide, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.31	.32
Cacodylate, USP, 25 lb bot	lb.	4.75	5.90
Citrate, USP, X100 lb. box	lb.	.33½	.35½
USP VIII, 100 lb. box	lb.	.26½	.28
Glycerophosphate, N.F., crys 25 lb cans	lb.	1.27	1.33
Powder, 25 lb tins	lb.	1.32	1.38
Soln, USP, 25 lb tins	lb.	1.05	1.15
Hypophosphite, USP, 25 lb cans	lb.	.60	.65
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars	lb.	...	3.50
Phosphate (Mono-Sodium), 100 lb kegs	lb.	.28	.29
Di-Sodium USP, granular, 275 lb bbls	lb.	.07½	.08
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.29
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.47
Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.25
Sulfocyanate, CP crys, jars included	lb.	...	.60
Spartein Sulfate, USP, 25 oz bulk	oz.	.65	.70
Single oz vial	oz.	.77	.90
STRONTIUM BROMIDE USP, 50 lb kegs	lb.	.46	.47
Carb, 100 lb kegs wks	lb.	...	.20
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars	lb.	...	4.00
Lactate, kegs	lb.	.90	1.10
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
Imp. bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
Salicylate, USP, 100 lb keg lb.		...	1.10
Strophanthin, USP, 1 oz vial	oz.	19.00	19.00
Crystals	lb.	75.00	75.00
Strychnine Alk, USP crys, 100 oz tins	oz.	...	.55
Powdered	oz.	...	.45
Acetate	oz.	...	.65
Arsenate, 25 oz cans	oz.	...	.65
Glycerophosphite, USP	oz.	...	.65
Hydrobromide	oz.	...	.65
Hydrochloride	oz.	...	.65
Hypophosphite	oz.	...	.75
Nitrate, USP	oz.	.55	.72
Phosphate	oz.	...	.65
Sulfate, USP, powd	oz.	...	.37
Sugar, refined, 275 lb bbl 100 lb		5.80	5.90
Milk, USP, 200 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.20
Sulfonethylmethane, USP, 10 lb boxes	lb.	3.85	4.05
Sulonmethane, USP, 10 lb box	lb.	2.65	3.85
Sulfur flwrs. washed, USP, 125 lb bbl	lb.	...	.06
Iodide, USP, VIII, 5 lb bot	lb.	...	4.55
TARTAR EMETIC, USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.29
Terebene, tins	lb.	...	.85
Terpin Hydrate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.33	.35
Theobromine Alk, 5 lb cans	lb.	1.85	2.15
Sod. Salicylate, 1 lb bot	lb.	...	2.10
Sod. Benzoate, 1 oz vials	oz.	...	1.00
Thymol, USP, 25 lb tins	lb.	1.25	1.35
Iodide kegs	lb.	...	4.75
Veratrine Alkaloid	oz.	...	2.25
Sulfate, 1 oz vials	oz.	...	2.25
Witch Hazel Ext., 50 gal bbl	gal.	.60	.80
Zinc Carb, USP, 100 lb keg	lb.	.28	.31
Chloride, USP, 25 jars ex	lb.	.24	.29
Iodide, 5 lb bottles	lb.	...	5.22
Oxide, USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.13	.14
Stearate, USP, 50 lb bbl	lb.	.16	.18
Sulfate, USP, 100 lb bbl	lb.	.08	.09
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.23	.26

Miscellaneous

Absorption Bases	lb.	.60	.75
Castor Oil, odorless, bbls	lb.	...	.12
Chalk drop, 175 lb. bbls	lb.	...	.03½
Precip. light, 250 lb. cask	lb.	...	.04½
Heavy 540 lb. casks	lb.	...	.02½
Bulk	ton	...	5.00
English light, bags	lb.	...	.04¼
English light, casks	lb.	.05½	...
Cocoa Butter, fingers 12 lb. box	lb.	.24	.26
Cod Liver Oil Nor. 30 gal. bbls		17.50	20.00
Newfoundland	bbl.	...	25.00
Collodion U. S. P. 30 lb. dr	lb.	...	.23
Colors certified; 1 lb. cans, 5 lb. cans			
Amaranth No. 107	lb.	2.55	2.65
Brilliant Blue F.C.F.	lb.	13.25	13.50
Erythrosine No. 517	lb.	17.00	17.50
Orange Ind. 85	lb.	2.55	2.65
Ponceau 3R No. 56	lb.	5.25	5.50
Tartrazine No. 94	lb.	2.55	2.65
Corn Syrup 42° 50 gal. bbl. 100 lb		3.91	4.16
Gelatin, USP, Silver 100 lb. cases	lb.	.55	.60
Pure Food, 50 lb. bbl	lb.	.53	.55
Glucose, (grape sugar) dry 70° bags c-1 NY	100 lb.	3.14	3.24
Haarlem Oil, bot 6 gross cases	gross	...	3.75
Imported, 5 gr. cs	gross	...	3.50
Kaolin, Bags	lb.	.06	.08
Colloidal Grade 200 lb. tin lined wooden drums	lb.	.15	.29
Mineral Oil White, 50 gal. bbls. 80-85 vis	gal.	.45	.50
85-90 vis	gal.	.65	.70
125-130 vis	gal.	.75	.85
290 vis	gal.	.80	.90
Russian 80-85 vis	gal.	.55	.60
110-115 vis	gal.	.70	.75
145-155 vis	gal.	.73	.78
180-185 vis	gal.	.78	.83
320-330 vis	gal.	.83	.88
Olive Oil, Edible bbls	gal.	1.45	1.55
Paraffin Wax, fully refined, slabs 125 @ 127 A.M.P. bags lb		...	.03½
130 @ 132 A.M.P. bags lb		...	.03¾
135 @ 137 A.M.P. bags lb		...	.04½
Petrolatum, Lily White, USP, 400 lb. bbl	lb.	.07½	.08½
Snow White USP, 400 lb. bbls	lb.	.09	.10
Rice Starch, 140 lb bags	lb.	.09	.10
Soap Castile, bars 40 lb. Case	Cs.	...	12.75
Powd. USP 250 lb. bbls	lb.	.26	.28
Green, USP, 450 lb. bbls	lb.	.07½	.07½
Neutral, powd. 200 lb. bbls	lb.	.18	.20
Talc, Italian, 220 lb bags	ton.	60.00	80.00
French, 220 lb bags	ton.	40.00	45.00
Waxes, See Drugs & Spices			

Aromatics and Essential Oils

Acetophenene, CP, 1 lb bot	lb.	3.50	3.65
Aldehyde, C 8 (Otcyl) 1 lb bot	lb.	...	38.00
C 7, 1 lb bot	lb.	4.50	5.50
C 9 (Nonyl), 1 lb bot	lb.	...	56.00
C 10 (Decyl), 1 lb bot	lb.	..	36.00
C 14, 1 lb bot	lb.	.	18.00
C 16, 1 lb bot	lb.	...	16.00
AMYL ACETATE, pure, 25 lb cans	lb.	.43	.50
Butyrate, 1 lb bot	lb.	1.25	1.50
Butyrate, 5 lb bot	lb.	...	1.00
Cinnamate, 5 lb bot	lb.	9.50	9.75
Formate, 1 lb bot	lb.	...	1.75
Formate, 5 lb bot	lb.	...	1.60
Phenyl Acetate, 1 lb bot	lb.	4.50	5.00
Salicylate, 100 lb cbys	lb.	.75	.80
Imported	lb.	2.25	2.50
Anethol, 2 lb bot	lb.	1.00	1.25
Anisic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot	lb.	3.10	3.60
Benzaldehyde, USP, 40 lb cbys	lb.	...	...
50 lb cbys	lb.	1.35	1.45
FFC, 40 lb cbys	lb.	1.25	1.35
Benzoic Ether, see Ethyl Benzoate			
Benzophenone, 1 lb bot	lb.	1.75	2.25
Benzyl Acetate, 100 lb cbys	lb.	.60	.80
Alcohol, 5 lb bot	lb.	.85	.95
BENZYL BENZOATE		1.10	1.15
Medicinal, FFC	lb.	...	1.40
Buytrate, CP, 1 lb bot	lb.	9.25	9.50
Benzyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot	lb.	7.00	7.25
Formate, 1 lb bot	lb.	3.15	3.25
Propionate, 1 lb bot	lb.	2.25	2.40
Succinate, 1 lb bot	lb.	5.25	5.50
Valerate, 5 lb bot	lb.	3.00	3.25
Borneol, 1 lb bot	lb.	1.35	1.85
Bornyl Acetate, 1 lb bot	lb.	1.50	2.00
Bromstyrol, 25 lb cases	lb.	3.75	3.85
Butyl Anthranilate dom, 1 lb bot	lb.	...	...
Carvol, 5 lb bot	lb.	3.00	3.40
Cinnamic Acid, 5 lb cans	lb.	3.25	3.50
Alcohol liquid, 1 lb bot	lb.	2.50	2.60
Crystallizable	lb.	7.00	8.00
Aldehyde	lb.	2.25	2.50
Imported, 1 lb bot	lb.	7.75	9.00
Citral, 25 lb cans	lb.	1.65	3.00
Citronellal 1 lb bot	lb.	2.00	4.00
Citronelyl Acetate, 1 lb bot	lb.	4.25	4.50
Coumarin, 25 lb cans	lb.	3.25	3.50
DECYL ALCOHOL	lb.	22.00	25.00
Diphenyloxide, 25 lb tins	lb.	1.05	1.20
Diphenyl Methane	lb.	1.75	2.00
Duodecyl Alcohol	lb.	20.00	22.00
Ethyl Acetate, pure, 5 lb bot	lb.	.05½	.06½
Benzoate, 5 lb bot	lb.	1.25	1.50
Ethyl Butyrate, 5 lb bot	lb.	1.80	2.00
Caproate, 1 lb bot	lb.	3.25	3.50
Cinnamate, 1 lb bot	lb.	4.00	4.50
Formate, 5 lb bot	lb.	1.00	1.25
Methyl Paracresol, 1 lb bot	lb.	3.25	3.50
Phenyl Acetate, 5 lb bot	lb.	3.75	4.00
Valerate, 5 lb bot	lb.	...	3.75
Salicylate, 5 lb bot	lb.	1.95	2.00
Eucalyptol, USP, 50 lb cans	lb.	.55	.60
Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans	lb.	2.50	3.00
Geraniol, 50 lb cases	lb.	1.75	2.35
Geranyl Acetate, 1 lb bot	lb.	2.75	2.80
Butyrate, 1 lb bot	lb.	13.00	13.50
Formate, 1 lb bot	lb.	12.00	12.50
Heliotropin, 100-10 lbs	lb.	1.65	1.75
Imported	lb.	1.95	2.05
Hydroxycitronellal, 1 lb	lb.	4.75	6.75
Indol, CP, 1 oz bot	oz.	2.90	3.00
IONONE, 1 lb bot 100%	lb.	5.00	6.00
Alpha	lb.	4.50	4.70
Beta	lb.	5.70	5.75
Methyl	lb.	5.00	5.25
Iso Borneol	lb.	2.25	2.35
Iso Bornyl Acetate	lb.	3.00	3.20
Iso-Butyl Benzoate, 5 lb bot	lb.	2.75	3.00
Iso-Eugenol, 1 lb bot	lb.	3.50	3.55
Iso-Safrol, 1 lb bot imp	lb.	1.75	1.85
Domestic, 5 lb bot	lb.	3.50	3.75
Linalol from Bois de Rose, 5 lb bot	lb.	1.50	3.50
Linalyl Acetate, 1 lb bot	lb.	2.00	2.10
Benzoate, 1 lb bot	lb.	13.00	14.00
Formate, 5 lb bot	lb.	10.50	12.00
METHYL ACETOPHENONE	lb.	2.00	2.15
Anthranilate, 1 lb bot	lb.	2.15	2.20
Imported	lb.	2.70	2.75
Anthranilic Acid	lb.	8.25	8.50
Benzoate, 5 lb bot imp	lb.	1.25	1.35
Domestic, 5 lb bot	lb.	1.25	1.35
Cinnamate, 1 lb bot	lb.	3.35	3.85
Heptenone, 1 lb bot	lb	3.50	4.00
Paracresol, 1 lb bot	lb.	4.50	8.00
Phenylacetate, 5 lb bot	lb.	2.50	2.75
Salicylate, USP, 500 lb dr	lb.	...	.40
50 lb cases	lb.	...	.42
Mirbane rect. 1,000 lb drs	lb.	.12	.13
Musk Ambrette 1 lb cans	lb	6.00	6.25
Ketone 1 lb cans	lb	7.55	7.80
Xylene 5 lb cans	lb.	2.25	2.85
Nerolin 1 lb cans	lb.	1.35	1.40
Octyl Alcohol 1 lb bot	lb.	16.00	18.00
Oenanthic Ether lb bot	lb.	1.90	2.00
Oleoresin Aspidum, USP, bot and tins	lb.	...	1.25
Capsicum, USP, bot and tins	lb.	2.10	2.20
Cubeb, USP, bot and tins	lb.	2.50	2.75
Ginger bot and tins	lb.	2.25	2.75
Malefern see Aspidum			
Orris, bot & tins	lb.	12.00	15.00
Pepper, black, USP, bot & tin	lb.	...	9.50
Vanilla, bot & tins	lb.	7.00	7.75
Paracresol Methyl Ether	lb.	4.25	4.50
Paracresyl Acetate	lb.	5.50	5.75
Para Cymene Refd 110 gal dr	gal.	2.25	2.50
PHENYLACETALDEHYDE 50% 1 lb bot	lb.	4.50	4.75
Imported 50%	lb.	4.50	4.75
100%	lb.	8.00	8.25
Phenylacetic Acid 1 lb bot	lb.	2.65	2.90
Phenyl Diacetate 1 oz bot	oz.	3.00	3.25
1 lb bot	lb.	8.00	10.00
Imported	lb.	7.00	7.75
Phenylethyl Alcohol 1 lb bot	lb.	3.75	4.00
Phenyl Ethyl Acetate	lb.	8.25	8.75
Butyrate 1 lb bot	lb.	15.00	16.00
Formate, 1 lb bot	lb.	19.00	21.00
Propionate, 1 lb bot	lb.	10.00	12.00
Valerate, 1 lb bot	lb.	14.00	15.00
Phenylpropylalcohol, 1 lb bot	lb.	8.50	9.00
Rhodinol, 1 lb bot	lb.	7.00	8.00
Saffrol, drums	lb.	.30	.32
60 lb cans	lb.	.32	.34
Skatol, 1 oz bot	lb.	4.50	7.00
Terpinyl Acetate, 25 lb cans	lb.	.85	.90
Imported, 25 lb cans		.85	.90
TERPINEOL, CP, 1000 lb drs	lb.	.27	.29
50 lb cans	lb.	.31	.33
Absolute, 25 lb cans	lb.	.48	.50
Imported, 25 lb cans	lb.	.58	.60
TOLYL ALDEHYDE, F.F.C. 40 lb. carboys	lb	1.25	1.50
Valerianic Ether see Ethyl Valerate			
Vanillin (Clove Oil), USP	lb.	5.50	5.75
(Guaiacol) USP	lb.	5.00	5.25

Essential Oils

Almond Bitter, USP, 5 lb bot	lb.	2.15	2.25
Bitter, ffPA, 5 lb bot	lb.	2.25	2.40
Sweet, 56 lb cans	lb.	.34	.37
Almond Meal, 25 lb cans	lb.	.20	.21
Amber crude, 25 lb tins	lb.	.15	.17
Rectified, 25 lb tins	lb.	.50	.53
Amber liquid, 400 lb drs	lb.	2.20	2.30
Ambergris, Black, boxes	oz.	14.00	15.00
Gray boxes	oz.	32.00	36.00
Angelica Root, 1 lb bot	lb.	20.00	30.00
Anise Tech, 400 lb drums	lb.	.30	.32
USP, 60 lb cans	lb.	.32	.34
Apricot Kernel, 50 lb cans	lb.	.22	.23
Bay, 25 lb tins N. F. V., 50.55% Phenol	lb.	1.70	1.85
Terpeneless	lb.	4.25	4.45
BERGAMOT, 25 lb coppers	lb.	1.80	2.00
Terpeneless	lb.	6.25	9.25
Artificial, 25 lb cans	lb.	1.25	1.50
Birch, Sweet, Northern, 25 lb tins	lb.	3.00	3.10
Southern, 25 lb tins	lb.	...	1.85
Birch Tar, rect., 5 lb bot	lb.	.50	.55
Crude, 50 lb tins	lb.	.13	.14
Bois de Rose, tins Brazillian	lb.	.95	1.10
Cayenne, tins	lb.	1.85	2.00
Cade, 25 lb cans	lb.	.24	.25
Cajuput, native, 50 lb tins	lb.	.48	.60
Calamus, 5 lb bot	lb.	2.75	3.00
Camphor Sassa, 1000 lb drs	lb.	.14	.16
White, 400 lb drs	lb.	.13	.14
Cans, 50 lbs	lb.	.14	.16
CANANGA, Native 25 lb tins	lb.	1.45	1.60
Rectified, 25 lb tins	lb.	1.95	2.10
Caraway, USP	lb.	1.35	1.40
Cardamon, NF, 1 lb bot	lb.	15.00	16.00
Cascarilla, USP, 1 lb bot	lb.	60.00	75.00
Cassia, Redist, USP, 50 lb cans	lb.	.93	.98
Cedar Leaf, 50 lb tins	lb.	.75	.80
Cedar Wood, light, 1000 lb drs	lb.	.29	.31
Celery, 1 lb bot	lb.	...	7.50
Chaulmoogra, USP 80 lb cases	lb.	...	1.50
Cinnamon Ceylon, 1 lb bot	lb.	9.00	10.00
Leaf, 5 lb bot	lb.	1.85	1.95
CITRONELLA Ceylon, 1000 lb drs	lb.	.32	.33½
50 lb tins	lb.	.33	.36
Java, 400 lb drs	lb.	.48	.51
50 lb tins	lb.	.50	.55
Civet, Abyssin, horns	oz.	2.10	3.00
Cloves, USP, 50 lb cans	lb.	.90	.95
6 lb bot	lb.	.95	1.00
Copaiba	lb.	.45	.50
Coriander, USP, 10 lb bots	lb.	3.90	4.15
Croton USP, 25 lb tins	lb.	2.50	2.75
Cubebs, USP, 5 lb bot	lb.	2.55	2.65
Cumin, 1 lb bot	lb.	7.00	7.50
Dill, 25 lb cans	lb.	3.00	5.25
Erigeron, 20 lb tins	lb.	.95	1.05
EUCALYPTUS Austl, USP, 56 lb cans, cases	lb.	.24	.25
500 lb drs	lb.	.22	.23
Fennel, USP, 25 lb tins	lb.	.95	1.10
Geranium African, 25 lb tins	lb.	4.25	5.00
Bourbon, 28 lb tins	lb.	4.30	4.85
Turkish, 28 lb tins	lb.	1.70	1.85
Ginger, 1 lb bot	lb.	3.50	3.75
Gingergrass, 28 lb tins	lb.	2.50	2.70
Grape Fruit	lb.	2.90	3.00
Hemlock, 25 lb tins	lb.	.85	1.00
Juniper Berries, USP, 25 lb tins	lb.	1.20	1.25
Wood, 50 lb tins	lb.	.50	.60
Labdanum, 5 lb bot	lb.	5.50	6.00
LAVENDER, USP, 28 lb tins	lb	1.70	1.95
Spike Spanish, 50 lb cans	lb.	.45	.65
Lemon Ital, 25 lb cans	lb.	.85	1.15
California 35 lb cbys	lb.	.75	.80
Lemongrass, native, 50 lb cans	lb.	.46	.50
Limes, expressed, 25 lb tins	lb.	11.00	12.75
Distilled, 25 lb tins	lb.	6.75	7.50
Linaloe Mex., 70 lb cases	lb.	...	1.40
Mace, distilled, 50 lb tins	lb	.85	.90
Mandarin, 25 lb cases	lb.	4.20	4.70
Musk Pods Cabardine, tins	lb.	...	...
Musk Tonquin, tins, Pods	oz.	24.00	26.00
Grains Cabardine, tins	oz.	...	...
Tonquin, tins, Grained	oz.	28.00	34.00
MUSTARD, USP, 1 lb bots	lb.	8.50	9.00
Artif, USP, 5 lb bot	lb.	1.50	1.60
Neroli Bigarade, ¼ & ½ & 1 lb bot	lb.	80.00	110.00
Petale, 1 lb bot	lb.	95.00	105.00
Artificial, 1 lb bot	lb.	5.00	15.00
Nutmeg, USP, 50 lb tins	lb	.85	.90
ORANGE BITTER, 25 lb tins	lb	1.50	1.90
Sweet W Ind, 25 lb tins	lb	1.25	1.50
Italian, 25 lb cop	lb	1.40	1.65
Orange American, Cold pressed 25 lb tins	lb.	1.55	1.65
Distilled, 25 lb tins	lb.	.80	1.00
Spanish, 25 lb tins	lb.	...	1.50
Oil Orris, concrete	oz.	4.00	4.25
Origanum, 50 lb cans tech	lb.	.25	.27
Parsley, 1 lb bot	lb.	6.50	6.75
Patchouli, 5 lb bot	lb.	3.50	4.25
Pennyroyal, dom, 25 lb tins	lb.	1.70	1.90
Imported, 25 lb tins	lb.	...	1.25
Pepper Black lb.		...	6.00
Peppermint, nat. 60 lb cases	lb.	1.85	1.95
Redis, USP, 60 lb cs	lb.	2.10	2.20
Petit Grain S A., 25 lb tins	lb.	.95	1.05
French, 1 lb bot	lb.	4.50	4.75
Italian, 25 lb tins	lb.	2.20	2.30
Pimento Leaf, 25 lb tins	lb	1.30	1.45
Berries, 25 lb tins	lb	3.00	3.10
Pine Needle Siberian, cans	lb.	.65	.70
Pinus, Sylvestris, 25 lb tins	lb.	1.30	2.00
Pumilio, USP, 25 lb tins	lb.	1.90	1.95
Rose Fr, 8, 16, & 32 oz pkgs	lb.	14.00	17.00
Bulg, 8, 10 & 32 oz pkgs	oz.	5.50	17.50
Rosemary, USP, 27½ lb tins	lb.	.34	.40
1000 lb drums	lb.	.32	.42
Tech, 25½ lb tins	lb.	.28	.30
Rue, 1 lb bot	lb.	2.00	2.25
SANDALWOOD, E Ind, USP, 100 lb case	lb.	6.25	7.25
W Indian (Amayris), 25 lb tins	lb.	2.85	2.95
Australian, Tins		5.65	5.65
Sassafras, USP, 50 lb cans	lb.	1.05	1.07
Artificial, 1000 lb drs, 60 lb cans	lb.	.23	.25
Safrol, cans	lb.	.28	.30
Sage, Dalmatian, 25 lb. cans	lb.	2.00	2.10
Savin, 50 lb tins	lb.	1.95	2.20
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	8.25	8.50
SPEARMINT, USP, 50 lb tins	lb	.90	1.10
Spruce, 50 lb tins	lb	.70	.75
Tansy, American, 25 lb tins	lb.	1.80	1.95
Tar, 50 gal bbls	lb.	.25	.30
USP, 50 gal bbls	lb.	.75	1.50
Thyme, red, NF, 25 lb tins	lb.	.60	.75
White, NF, 25 lb tins	lb.	.65	.80
Tech, 110 lb drums	lb.	.50	.55
Turpentine, USP, rect cbys	lb.	.27	.30
Vetivert Bourbon, 10 bot	lb.	4.00	4.25
Indian, 1 lb bot	lb.	25.00	38.00
Java, 1 lb bot	lb.	12.00	13.00
Wine, heavy, 1 lb bot	lb.	1.50	1.60
WINTERGREEN Gaultheria, true, 25 lb tin	lb.	8.00	10.00
Southern, 25 lb tins	lb.	3.75	4.00
Synthetic see Methyl salicylate			
Wormseed, Balt, 25 lb tins	lb.	2.00	2.25
Wormwood, dom, 25 lb tins	lb.	2.25	2.75
Ylang Ylang Bourbon, 10 lb tins No. 1	lb.	5.00	5.25
10 lb tins No. 2	lb.	4.50	4.55
Manila, 1 lb bot	lb.	24.00	30.00

Drugs and Spices

Aconite Root, USP, bags....lb.	.13	.14
Agar Agar, No. 1, bales....lb.	.60	.62
Agar Agar No. 2, bales....lb.	.55	.57
Almonds Meal....lb.	.23	.28
Aletris Root, bags....lb.	.15	.17
Alkanet Root, bags....lb	.09	.10
ALOES, Cape, 400 lb cases. lb.	.10	.11
Curacao, 140 lb cases....lb.	.12	.14
Socotrine, Whole, 300 lb cs lb.	.32	.35
Althea Root, bags....lb.	.16	.18
Cut cases....lb.	.15	.22
Angelica Root, bags....lb.	.12	.13
Angostura Bark, bags....lb.	.18	.19
Anise Star case....lb	.13	.15
Spanish, bags....lb	.10	.11
ARABIC GUM, White, No. 1, 220 lb bags....lb.	.14	.15
Seconds, 220 lb bags....lb.	.13	.14
Sorts, Amber, 220 lb bags..lb.	.06¼	.06½
Powd, USP, 300 lb bbls....lb.	.10	.13
Areca Nuts, 100 lb bbls....lb.	.05	.07
Powd, 100 lb bbls....lb.	.10	.11
Arnica Flowers, bales....lb.	.08	.09
Root, bags....lb.	.40	.41
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd bbls....lb.	.10	.11
Asafoetida, 250 lb cases....lb.	.17	.18
Powd, 50 lb boxes....lb.	.28	.29
Balm Gilead Buds, bags....lb.	.22	.23
Balmony Herbs, bales....lb.	.12	.14
BALSAM COPAIBA Para, 80 lb cases....lb.	.16	.17
South American, USP, 80 lb cases....lb.	...	.24
Peru, 120 lb cases....lb.	1.05	1.10
Tolu, 90 lb cases....lb.	.75	.85
Barberry Bark, of root, bags lb.	.16	.17
Bayberry Bark, bales....lb.	.07	.08
Wax bbls....lb.	.17	.19
BELLADONNA LEAVES, bale ....lb.	.12	.14
Root, bags....lb.	.11	.12
Bees Wax, White, cases....lb.	.32	.36
Yellow refined cases....lb.	.22	.25
Yellow Crude Bags....lb	.16	.17
Benzoin Gum, Siam, boxes...lb.	1.15	1.25
Sumatra, cases....lb.	.18	.20
Berberis Aquafolium Root, bags ....lb.	.08	.09
Beth Root, bags....lb.	.08	.09
Black Indian Hemp Root, 100 lb bags....lb.	.10	.11
Blood Root, bags....lb.	.10	.11
Blueflag Root, bags....lb.	.12	.13
Boldo Leaves, bales....lb.	.15	.17
Boneset Herb, bales....lb.	.08	.09
Borage Flowers, bales....lb.	.16	.18
Broomtop Herb Cut, bales..lb.	.07	.08
Bryonia Root, bags....lb.	.09	.10
BUCHU LEAVES Short, 250 lb. bales....lb.	.23	.26
Long bales....lb.	.75	.80
Buckbean Leaves, bales....lb.	.08½	.09
Buckthorn Bark, bags....lb.	.04½	.05½
Berries, bags....lb.	.29	.34
Burdock Root, bags....lb.	.08	.09
Seed bags....lb.	.30	...
Burgundy Pitch, 110 stand gross for net....lb.	.08	.09
Imported....lb.	.10	.11
Calabar Beans, bags....lb.	.15	.16
Calamus Root, blchd cases..lb.	.26	.31
Unbleached, bags....lb.	.07	.08
Calendula Petals, imp bales..lb.	.25	.30
Calisaya Bark, bales....lb.	.19	.20
Powdered, bbls....lb.	.24	.25
Canary Seed, South America, bags....lb.	.05	.05½
Dutch, bags....lb.	.05	.06
Candelilla Wax, bags....lb.	.12½	.14½
Cannella Alba Bark, bales...lb.	.25	.26
Cannabis, U.S.P....lb	.17	.24
Cantharides, Chinese, cases..lb.	.70	.75
Powdered, boxes....lb.	.80	.90
Russian, cases....lb.	1.70	2.10
Powdered, boxes....lb.	1.90	2.20
Caraway Seed, African, bags ....lb.	.04¾	.05¼
Dutch, 11 lb bags....lb.	.18	.19
Cardamon bleached, cases...lb.	.90	.95
Decorticated, cases....lb.	.58	.60
Carnauba Wax No. 1, 100 lb. bags....lb.	.21	.23
Cascara Amarga, 150 lb bbls.lb.	...	.30
So called bales....lb.	.25	.30
CASCARA SAGRADA,		
1930 bark....lb.	.10	.11
1931 bark....lb.	.09	.10
1932 bark....lb.	.08	.09
Cascarilla Bark, quills, bales.lb.	.65	.70
Siftings, bbls....lb.	.50	...
Cassia Batavia No. 1 bbls....lb.	.07	.07½
Shortstick, bales....lb.	.06	.06½
Batavia No. 3, bales....lb.	.05½	.06
China Select Rolls, cases..lb.	.02¾	.03½
Broken, bales....lb.	.05½	.05¾
Saigon, thin....lb.	.19½	.20
Buds, cases....lb.	.17	.18
Fistula, baskets....lb.	.16	.17
Catnip, Herb, bales....lb.	.15	.16
Celery Seed, bales....lb.	.30	.31
Ceresin Wax, White, bags...lb.	.10	.15
Yellow 200 lb. bags....lb.	.09	.12
Imp white 100 lb. bags.lb.	.21	.38
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS		
Roman, bales....lb.	.28	.31
Hungarian, cases....lb.	.14	.15
Charcoal Willow, powd, bbls.lb.	06	.06½
Wood, powd, bbls....lb.	.04	.05
Chestnut Bark....lb.	.07	.08
Leaves bales....lb.	.05	.06
Chicle Gum, 200 lb. bales...lb.	.32	.35
Chiretta, bales....lb.	.12	.15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, bales ....lb.	.12	.14
No. 2 bales....lb.	.09½	.10
No. 3 bales....lb.	.11½	.12
Clover Tops, Red, bags....lb.	.09	.11
Cloves Zanzibar, 135 lb bbl...lb.	.11¾	.12
Cochineal, Black....lb.	.69	...
Silver....lb.	.75	...
Cohosh Root, Black, bags....lb.	.05	.06
Blue, bags....lb.	.06	.07
Colchicum Root, bags....lb.	.11	.13
Seed, bags....lb.	.55	.60
COLOMBO ROOT, bags...lb.	.05	.06
Colocynth Pulp, bales....lb.	.13	.14
Coltsfoot Leaves, bags....lb.	.06	.07
Comfrey Root, bags....lb.	.10	.11
Condurango Bark, bags...lb.	.09	.10
Coriander Seed, Morocco, bags ....lb.	.05	.06
Bleached, bags....lb.	.07	.08
Corn Silk, bales....lb.	.05	.06
Cotton Root Bark, bales....lb.	.06	.07
Cowhage, 1 oz tins....lb.	1.00	...
Cramp Bark so called bales..lb.	.05	.07
True, bags....lb.	.26	.28
Cranesbill Root, bags....lb.	.08	.09
CUBEB BERRIES, XX bags ....lb.	.32	.33
Powdered, boxes....lb	.34	.35
Culvers Root, bags....lb.	.10	.11
Cumin Seed, Malta, bags....lb.	.12½	.12¾
Morocco, bags....lb.	.05	.06
Cuttlefish, Bone Trieste, Straps ....lb.	.19	.22
French, boxes....lb.	.18	.21
Powdered, bbls....lb.	.09	.10
Broken, bales....lb.	.07	...
Damiana Leaves, bales....lb.	.15	.16
Dandelion Root, Imp. bags..lb.	.03½	.10
Deer Tongue Leaves, bales...lb.	.08	.10
Digitalis Leaves, bales....lb.	.10	.11
Dogwood Bark, Jamaica bags ....lb.	.08	.09
American bales....lb.	.06½	...
Doggrass Root, USP, cut bags ....lb.	.13	.14
Dragons Blood Mass, cases..lb.	.80	.85
Reeds, boxes....lb.	.90	.95
Echinacea Root, bags....lb.	.15	.16
Elcampane Root, bags....lb.	.06	.07
Elder Flowers, bags....lb.	.16	.19
Elemi Gum, 85 lb cases....lb.	.09½	.10
Elm Bark, bundles....lb.	.16	.19
Grinding bags....lb.	.08	.09
Powdered, bbls....lb.	.15	.17
Ephedra Vulgaris, bales....lb.	.05	.06
ERGOT, 150-200 lb bags....lb.	.45	.55
Eucalyptus Leaves, bales....lb.	.05	.06
Euphorbia Pilulifera, Herb, bags....lb	.05	.08
Euphorbium Gum, cases....lb.	.14	.20
Fennel Seed, French, bags...lb.	.06½	.07
German bags....lb.	.08	.10
Foenugreek Seed, 200 lb bags ....lb.	.04	.04¼
Fish Berries, 100-125 lb bag..lb.	.14	.15
Flax Seed, Whole 182 lb bbls.lb.	.06	.07
Ground, 180 lb bbls....lb.	.06½	.08½
Fringe Tree Bark or Root bags ....lb.	.10	.12
Fumigating Pastiles, boxes..lb.	.28	.30
Galangal Root, bags....lb.	.08	.09
Galbanum Gum, cans....lb.	.85	.90
Gamboge Gum, 100 lb cases..lb.	.60	.65
Powdered, cases....lb.	.65	.70
Gelsemium Root, bags....lb.	.07	.08
GENTIAN ROOT, bags....lb.	.08	.09
Ground bbls, boxes....lb.	.11	.12
Powdered, bbls, boxes...lb.	.11	.12
Ginger, African, bags....lb.	.05	.05
Jamaica Grinding bags...lb.	.10	.12
Cochin ABC & Lemon, bags ....lb.	.07½	.07½
Ginseng Root, cultivated cs..lb.	8.00	10.00
Wild Southern, cases....lb.	11.00	13.00
Golden Seal Root, bags....lb.	.65	.70
Powdered, boxes....lb.	.90	1.00
Herb, barrels....lb.	.35	.40
Grains of Paradise, bags....lb.	.10	.12
Grindelia Robusta, Herb, bale ....lb.	.07	.08
Guaiac Gum, 150 lb cases....lb.	.25	.26
Strained 75 lb cases...lb.	.70	.75
Guarana, tin cases....lb.	.75	.85
Hellebore Root, Black, bbls. lb.	.05½	.06
White, 250 lb bbls....lb.	.14	.15
Powdered....lb.	.17	.18
Helonias Root, bags....lb.	.26	.28
Hemp Seed, bags....lb.	.03½	.03¾
Henbane Leaves, USP, bales.lb.	.07½	.08½
HENNA LEAVES, bales....lb.	.07	.08
Powdered....lb.	.10	.12
Hops, bales....lb.	.21	.24
Horehound, Herb, bales....lb.	.07	.08
Hydrangea Root, bales....lb.	.06	.07
IPECAC ROOT, Carteagna, bags....lb.	.75	.80
Powdered, 220 lb bbls...lb.	.85	.90
Nicaraugua 125 lb. bags lb.	.55	.60
Isinglass, American, 130 lb cases ....lb.	.95	1.00
Russian (Beluga), boxes...lb.	4.50	...
Jaborandi Leaves, bales....lb.	.10	.11
Jalap Root, Whole, 150 lb bag....lb.	.16	.18
USP, Powd, 250 lb bbls....lb.	.21	.24
Japan Wax 224 lb. cases....lb.	.06	.07
JUNIPER BERRIES, 125 lb bags....lb.	.04½	.05
Kamala, boxes....lb.	.21	.26
Karaya Gum, No. 1 Powdered, bbls....lb.	.10	.10½
Kava Kava Root, bags....lb.	.13	.14
Kino Gum, Black, cases....lb.	.50	.55
Kola Nuts, 150 lb bags....lb.	.05½	.06
Lady Slipper Root, bags...lb.	.30	.35
Larkspur Seed, bags....lb.	.26	.28
Laurel Berries, bags....lb.	.08	.09
Leaves, Greek, bags....lb.	.05	.05½
Italian, bales....lb.	.08	.09
Lavender Flowers, Ordinary.lb.	.15	.20
Selected....lb.	.26	.30
Lemon Peel, bags....lb.	.08	.09
LICORICE ROOT, Whole bbls ....lb.	.12	.15
Spanish Natural bales....lb.	.05½	.07
Powdered, bbls....lb.	.08	.10
Selected Cases....lb.	.12	.15
Cutting, 125 lb bags....ln.	.06	.06½
Turkish, 150 lb bales....lb.	.05	...
Linden Flowers with leaves, bales....lb.	.18	.19
Without leaves, bales...lb.	.21	.22
Liverwort Leaves, bales....lb.	.13	.14
Lobelia, Herb, bales....lb.	.09	.10
Seed, bags....lb.	.21	.26
Lovage Root, Imp., bags....lb.	.15	.17
Lupulin N. F., tins....lb.	1.25	1.30
Lycopodium, 88 lb. cases....lb.	.26	.28
MACE SIAUW, No. 1, cases ....lb.	.28	.29
Banda No. 1, cases....lb.	.35	.36
Batavia No. 2, cases....lb.	.31	.32
Malva Flowers, Blue, bales..lb.	.55	.60
Black, bales....lb.	.20	.35
Leaves, bales....lb.	.12	.13
Manaca Root, bales....lb.	.20	.21
Manna, Large Flake, cases...lb.	.48	.54
Small Flake, cakes....lb.	.28	.33
Sorts, cases....lb.	.45	.50
Mandrake Root, bags....lb.	.08	.09
Marjoram, Herb....		
French, No. 1 bales....lb.	.11	.11½
German, bales....lb.	.12	.12½
Mastic Gum, 120 lb. cases..lb.	.34	.35
Matico Leaves, bales....lb.	.18	.21
Mezereon Bark, bags....lb.	.15	.16
Millet Seed, Yellow, bags...lb.	.02½	.03
Montan Wax, Crude, bags..lb.	.04	.05
Bleached, pure. bags....lb.	.26	.28
Moss, Iceland, bales....lb.	.09	.11
Irish, Bleached, bales....lb.	.10	.12
Mullein Flowers, tins....lb.	.75	.80
Leaves, bales....lb.	.07	.07½
Musk Root, Russian, bags...lb.	.06	.07
Myrrh Gum, 200 lb, cases...lb.	.20	.22
Nutgalls, Chinese, bags....lb.	.22	...
Aleppy, bags....lb.	...	.20
Powdered, bags....lb.	.13	.15
Nutmegs, 110's cases....lb.	.11½	.12
75's & 80's cases....lb.	.13½	.14
Grinding, bags....lb	.18	.19
NUX-VOMICA Buttons, bag ....lb.	.05	.06
Powdered, 200 lb bbls..lb.	.08	.09
Oak Bark, bags....lb.	.06	.06½
Olibanum Gum, 280 lb cases Siftings....lb.	.06	.07
Tears, No. 1 Extra....lb.	.21	.23
No. 2....lb.	...	.15
No. 3....lb.	.11	.12
Opium Gum, USP, cases....lb.	12.00	13.00
Granular, cans....lb.	13.00	14.00
Powdered, USP, cans....lb.	13.00	14.00
Orange Flowers, cases....lb.	.25	.30
Peel, Bitter, bags....lb.	.08	.09
Sweet bags,....lb.	.07	.08
ORRIS ROOT, Flor. bid. bags ....lb.	.09	.10
Powdered, 200 lb bbls..lb.	.12	.13
Verona, bags....lb.	.08½	.09
Powdered, 200 lb bbls..lb.	.11	.12
Fingers, boxes....lb.	.80	.85
Ozokerite Wax, Brown, Hard lb. Bags....lb.	.24	.25
Green, Hard, bags....lb.	.25	.27
Yellow, Refined, bags....lb.	.20	.25
Papain, Crude, 150 lb cases..lb.	1.80	1.85
Pure, Powdered, 10 lb bot..lb.	1.90	1.95
Paprika, bags....lb.	.17½	.18
Pareira Brava Root, bags....lb.	.13	.14
Passion Flower, bales....lb.	.04½	.05½
Patchouli Leaves, bales....lb.	.15	.16
Pennyroyal, Herb, 100 lb bags ....lb.	.08	.09
Leaves, 100 lb bags....lb.	.12	.13

Drugs and Spices

PEPPERMINT LEAVES, Imp bales	lb.	.18	.26
Domestic, bales	lb.	.17	.21
Pichi Leaves, bags	lb	.08	.09
Pimento Select, bags	lb.	.05½	.06
Pink Root, True, bags	lb.	.25	.27
Pleurisy Root, bags	lb.	.13	.14
Poke Berries, bags	lb.	.15	.16
Root, 200 lb bales	lb.	.06	.06½
Pomegrant Bark of Root, bags	lb.	.28	.30
Bark of Fruit, bags	lb.	.20	.25
Bark of Tree, bags	lb.	.15	.18
POPPY FLOWERS, Red, bags	lb.	.40	.45
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.12	.15
Southern bags	lb.	.11	.11½
Northern, bags	lb.	.11	.12
Berries, bags	lb.	.20	.21
Prince's Pine, bales	lb.	.15	.20
Psyllium Seed, Black, bags	lb.	.15	.18
Plantago Seed, Blonde, Bags	lb.	.07	.09
Pulsatilla, Herb, bags	lb.	.10	.11
Pumpkin Seed, bags	lb.	.11	.12
Pyrethrum Flowers	lb.	.16	.17
Pwd., pure, 200 lb.bbls.	lb.	.20	.21
Quassia Chips, bags	lb.	.05½	.06
Quebracho, bulk, 125 lb. bbl.	lb.	.20	.21
Quince Seed, Spanish bags	lb.	1.05	1.30
Persian, bags	lb	1.25	1.70
Rape Seed, South American, bags	lb.	.05½	.06
Dutch, bags	lb.	.06	.06½
Raspberries, Dried, bbls.	lb.	.30	.35
Red Saunders, bags	lb.	.08	.09
Rhatany Root, bags	lb.	.10	.11
Rhubarb Root, HD, cases	lb.	.18	.19
Powdered, bbls	lb	.23	.24
Rosemary Leaves, bales	lb.	.05	.05½
Flowers, cases, bales	lb.	.28	.32
Rose Petals, pale	lb.	.14	.15
Red	lb.	.45	.50
Rue, Herb, bales	lb.	.18	.20
Sabadilla Seed, bags	lb.	.16	.17
Powdered, bbls	lb.	.16	.17
SAFFRON FLOWERS, American, bales	lb.	.19	.20
Valencia, 1 lb cans	lb.	8.75	9.00
Sage Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.05½	.06
Sandarac Gum, 300 lb bbls.	lb.	.23½	.25
Sarsaparilla Root, Honduras, bales	lb.	.55	.60
Mexican, bales	lb.	.13	.14
Sassafras Bark, Ordinary, bales		.08	.10
Select, bales	lb.	.12	.15
Savory Leaves, bale	lb.	.05½	.06½
Saw Palmetto Berries, bags	lb.	.07	.08
Scammony Resin, boxes	lb.	1.30	1.35
Root, bags	lb.	.06	.07
Senega Root, bags	lb.	.40	.45
SENNA ALEX., 150 lb cases	lb.	.20	.25
Half leaf 150 lb bales	lb.	.08½	.10½
Sifting, 400 lb bales	lb.	.09	.10
Tinnevelly, Bold, 350 lb bales	lb.	.09	.11
Medium Leaf	lb.	.07½	.08½
Small Leaf	lb.	.06	.08
Pods, 350 lb	lb.	.08	.09
Powdered, 200 lb	lb.	...	.09
Serpentaria Root, bags	lb.	.32	.33
Simaruba Bark, bales	lb.	.24	.26
Skullcap Leaves, Eastern, bales	lb.	.28	.33
Western, bales	lb.	.15	.25
Skunk Cabbage, Natural, bales	lb.	.11	.13
Snake Root, Canada Natural, bags	lb.	.18	.19
Canada, Stripped, bags	lb.	...	.45
Soap Bark	lb.	.08	.09
Cut, 125-175 lb bags	lb.	.06	.07
Crushed, 200 lb bbls.	lb.	.16	...
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.10	.11
Spearmint Leaves, American, bales	lb.	.18	.19
Spermaceti, blocks, cakes, cases	lb.	.21	.23
Bulk	lb.	.20	.22
Spikenard Root, bags	lb.	.07	.08
Squaw Vine, bales	lb.	.11	.12
Squills, White, tested	lb.	.05	.07
Powdered, bulk	lb.	.14	.16
Stavesacre Seed, bags	lb.	.13	.14
Stillingia Root, bags	lb.	.07	.08
Stone Root, bags	lb.	.07	.08
St. Ignatius Beans, bags	lb.	...	.85
St. John's Bread, bags	lb.	...	.06
STRAMONIUM LEAVES, bales	lb.	.10	.11
Seed, bags	lb.	.07½	...
Strophanthus Seed, Kombe, bags	lb.	1.75	1.95
Styrax Liquid, Artificial	lb.	.26	.35
Genuine, USP	lb.	.38	.43
Sunflower Seed, bags Calif.	lb.	.04½	.05
South American, bags	lb.	.07	.07½
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.05	.06
Kegs	keg	3.75	3.85
Tansy, Herb, bales	lb.	.12	.13
Thus Gum, 450 lb bbls	lb.	.05½	.06½
THYME, Spanish, bales	lb.	.06	.07
French, bales	lb.	.07½	.08½
Tonga Root	lb.	.22	.23
Bark, bundles	lb.	.22	.23
Tonka Beans, Angostura Cases		1.40	1.50
Para cases	lb.	.70	.75
Surinam cases	lb.	.70	.75
Tragacanth Gum, No 1, 100 lb. cases	lb.	.80	.83
No. 2	lb.	.60	.65
No. 3	lb.	.50	.55
Powdered, 50 lb boxes	lb.	.70	.75
Turkish cases	lb.	.45	.65
Turmeric Root Madras, bags	lb.	.06	.06½
Aleppy bags	lb.	.05½	.06
Powdered	lb.	.10	.12
China bags	lb.	.11	.12
Turpentine Venice True, 80 lb cases	lb.	.30	.38
Artificial, 80 lb cases	lb.	.17	.18
Uva Ursi Leaves, bales	lb.	.05	.05½
Valerian Root, Belgium bags	lb	.08	.09
VANILLA BEANS, Mexican, whole, cases	lb.	3.00	4.00
Cuts, cases	lb.	2.50	2.65
Bourbon, cases	lb.	.75	1.20
Vetivert Root, 100 lb bags	lb.	.20	.25
Violet Flowers, bags	lb.	.85	.90
Wahoo Bark of Root, bags	lb.	.25	.26
Bark of Tree, bags	lb.	.14	.15
White Pine Bark, Roseed, bags	lb.	.06	.08
White Poplar Bark, bags	lb.	.06	.07½
Wild Cherry Bark, Natural thin, Green	lb.	.06	.07
Rossed bales	lb.	.09	.10
Thick Rossed, bales	lb.	.04	.05
Wild Indigo Root, bags	lb.	.09	.10
Willow Bark, bags	lb.	.05	.05½
White, bags	lb.	.15	...
Witch Hazel Bark, bags	lb.	.05	.06
Leaves, bales	lb.	.06	.07
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.06	.07
Wormwood, Herb, Imp., bales	lb.	.08	.09
Yellow Dock Root, bags	lb.	.07	.08
Yerba Mate, bags	lb.	.15	.18
Santa, bags	lb.	.07	.08

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ABSTRACTS

(*Continued from page 287*)

Narcotine and Vitamin C

Extraction of alkaline orange juice with ether, after preliminary ether extraction of untreated material, gives narcotine and an oil which possesses antiscorbutic action. Yield of both products, especially former, decreases as fruit ripens. Demethylation of narcotine gives an ortho-diphenol which has an antiscorbutic action. This property is also shown to smaller degree by anhydro-cotarninephthalide and methylnornarcotine. Other derivatives of narcotine examined were without antiscorbutic action. O. Rygh, Zeitschrift Vitaminforschungen, 1932, volume 1, pages 134 to 138.

Methyl Salicylate Glucoside

Gaultherin is not identical with monotropitoside. First is compound of methyl salicylate with glucose and second is xyloglucose ester of methyl salicylic acid. C. Beguin, Pharmac. Acta Helv., volume 7, 1932, page 40 to 45.

Solubility of Chlorobutol

Three samples of commercial chlorobutol were examined to determine their content of active drug. Percentage content was found to be 98.5, 99 and 98.5. Melting point of chlorobutol obtained was 80°, 77.8° and 78.5° C. respectively. Anhydrous product melts at 96° to 97° C. Solubility in water is 1.200 at 15.5° C. and 1.125 at 25° C. Gordon Perrins. Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist, volume 128, 1932, pages 265.

Distribution of Aesculin

Study has been made on distribution and change of aesculin in aesculus hippocastanum L. Principal part of aesculin is present in bark. Pith often contains relatively large amount of product. Wood is poor in aesculin and loses more of its content as it grows older. Leaves and stems contain only small amounts. Only very small amount is present in young seeds and somewhat larger proportion in seed pods. Roots contain quite considerable aesculin, but less than stems. Planta, Archiv Wissen. Botanik, Abt. E. Der. Zeitschrift fuer Wissen. Biologie, 1932, volume 15, 767-816.

PATENTS

(*Continued from page 285*)

Stibine Pharmaceuticals

Triphenyl-stibine sulphide and triphenyl-stibine selenide, homologues and derivatives are made by the action of elemental sulphur or selenium on triarylstibine, its homologues or derivatives. Ingredients are mixed and heated in excess of melting point of stibine. Reaction may be carried out in presence of catalysts and also with aid of chemically active rays. Dr. Ludwig Kaufmann, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany. G. P. No. 520,306, filed June 11, 1927.

Morpholin and Derivatives

Pharmaceuticals of the morpholin group are made by condensation of aryl-sulphonic acid amides in a closed vessel with two molecules of ethylenechlorohydrin or a homologue of same in presence of alkali. Reaction may be carried out at ordinary or elevated temperature. Arylsulphonic acid diethanolamides are subjected to condensation and hydrolysis. Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., London, England. G. P. No. 520,156, filed July 6, 1928.

Preserving and Deodorizing Animal Substances

Various substances of animal origin are preserved and deodorized by means of condensation products of urea or its derivatives with formaldehyde or its polymers. These products are easily soluble in water. They may be mixed with other preservatives or deodorants. Gesellschaft fuer Chemische Industrie in Basel. Basel, Switzerland. G. P. No. 531,839, filed August 14, 1928.

Therapeutic Milk Preparation

Process for production of milk preparation in which casein has been considerably broken down. Fresh, raw milk or skimmed milk is inocculated with lactic acid bacteria, after first being freed from its oxygen content by means of an inert gas, such as carbon dioxide. Milk is then kept in closed containers out of contact with air at 8° to 10° C. for four to six weeks. "Says" Gesellschaft zur Herstellung von Neilmilch, Munchen, Germany. G. P. No. 531,663, filed November 11, 1928.

Lobelia Alkaloids

Lobelia plant is extracted with suitable solvents of organic nature to obtain lobelanidin. This slightly active substance from therapeutic standpoint is then treated with oxidizing agents, such as potassium permanganate. Then active lobelin or lobelindin formed is removed from lobelanin which is obtained at same time. Under certain conditions it is also well first to remove unchanged lobelanidin. Lobelin is then decomposed in usual manner into its optically active constituents. C. H. Boehringer Sohn A. G., Nieder Ingleheim am Rhein, Germany. G. P. No. 532,535, filed June 30, 1928.

Quinine Sulphosalicylate

An equivalent or two equivalents of sulphosalicylic acid is allowed to act on quinine base. Product has outstanding therapeutic properties. Dr. R. and Dr. O. Weil Fabrik Chemische Pharmazeutische Praeparate, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. G. P. No. 532,536, filed October 12, 1930.

Colloidal Lecithin

Lecithin is mixed with same quantity of anhydrous glycerin containing approximately 2% of gelatin. Dr. Peter Bergell, Burg Stargard, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. G. P. No. 520,742, filed January 22, 1928.

Ergosterin from Yeast

Main part of starting product is converted into water-soluble compounds by enzymatic decomposition, advisably under sterile conditions. Without heating liquefied mass, it is separated from undissolved portion. Each of separated products is worked up to desired compounds. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. G. P. No. 520,853, filed January 3, 1928.

Mixed Alkaloid Salts

Mixed salts of solanacea alkaloids with multi-basic acids are obtained by combining constituents in molecular proportions in presence of solvent. Latter is removed by gentle heating without injuring alkaloidal products. Schering-Kahlbaum A. G., Berlin, Germany. G. P. No. 520,856, filed June 27, 1926.

Ephedrin Derivative

This derivative is made by condensation of ephedrin with alpha-phenyl-1-oxy-2-bromopropane. Reaction is affected with alkali. F. Hoffmann La Roche & Co. A. G., Basel, Switzerland. G. P. No. 528,270, filed February 22, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS PATENTS

Cholesterin Hair Preparation

Cholesterin is dissolved in ethyl acetate and allowed to remain for a time. Then it is diluted with alcohol, and, after it has been allowed to stand for another period of time, peru balsam is added. M. Foeldes, Budapest, Hungary. Hungarian Patent No. 103,586, filed February 6, 1931.

Anti-Perspiration Preparation

Preparation is used for treatment excessive perspiration, particularly in feet. Composed of 130 grams of water, 30 grams of lysoform (or the corresponding quantities of its constituents), 20 grams of formaldehyde (40%) and 5 grams of boric acid. These ingredients are mixed together intimately until a milky emulsion begins to form. R. Eiterer, Budapest, Hungary. Hungarian Patent No. 87,069, filed June 23, 1923.

Medicament for Nervous System

Fresh, skinned brains of cattle are triturated with silica. Mass is extracted with water, centrifuged and liquor poured into alcohol. Alcohol is poured off and precipitate, which has also been washed with alcohol, is dried at 37° C. Precipitate is triturated again with water and precipitated again with alcohol with result that content of active principle is materially increased. Schering-Kahlbaum A. G., Berlin, Germany. Swiss Patent No. 151,075, filed April 11, 1930.

Bath Tablets

Ordinary bath tablets are mixed with sodium bicarbonate and organic acids. Inorganic acids may also be used as well as acid salts of organic acids. A superior product is obtained. Novopin Fabrik Pharmacosma G.m.b.H., Germany. French Patent No. 722,190, filed September 5, 1931.

Tooth Paste

This tooth paste consists of pure powdered cellulose. Glycerin, water and starches are also admixed. Chactas Hulin, France. French Patent No. 721,271, filed August 12, 1931.

Preparation of Vitamin D

Vitamin D is prepared by irradiation of ergosterin. Suitable filtering devices are interposed, so that the rays 3.3.2 and 3.2.6 mu-mu are filtered out. Carbon disulphide has been found suitable for purpose. N. V. Philip's Gloeilampenfabrieken, Holland. French Patent No. 714,827, filed April 4, 1931.

Preparation of Vitamin D

Ergosterin is irradiated. An electric bismuth vapor lamp is used in combination with light filter consisting of paraxylene. Magnesium vapor lamp has an unfavorable action on ergosterin due to high content of rays of approximately 281 mu-mu. N. V. Philip's Gloeilampenfabrieken, Holland. French Patent No. 40,142, addition to No. 700,312, filed April 23, 1931.

Cosmetics

Toilet waters, creams, powders or like are mixed with vitamins. Aforementioned products may also be admixed with provitamins. Then they may be subjected to ultra-violet rays to develop vitamins. Marie M. J. Bouffort, France. French Patent No. 722,727, filed September 9, 1931.

Bath Preparations

Cotton seeds are shelled, degreased and residue ground into powder, which is lixiviated with water. Product can be added to bath. "Enossis" Societe Anonyne pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Genf, Switzerland. Swiss Patent No. 151,812, filed July 24, 1928.

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